MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JANUARY 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Saddam Husayn Speech -- In an Army Day speech broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq harbors no ambitions against Iran and does not consider it a "permanent enemy," but was forced into war against it because of Iranian aggression. He said Iraq moved into Iranian territory only to protect Iraqi towns; he claimed Iraq has triumphed over Iranian expansionism and holds the initiative and reiterated Iraq's readiness to cease fire and to hold either direct or indirect negotiations. Husayn added that Iraq continues to demand that Iran recognize Iraq's legitimate rights to its waters and territories, follow a policy of neighborliness, give up its aggression and expansionism, refrain from interference in the internal affairs of other countries and return all territory "usurped from the homeland." He asked the various mediation groups to publicize Iraq's cooperation with their efforts in contrast to Iran's refusal to negotiate.

Husayn criticized at length those Arabs who are calling for Arab solidarity while they are themselves supplying Iran with weapons and funds to use against Iraq. He accused them of collaborating against the Arab nation and said those who are "wailing" about the Israeli "annexation" of the Golan Heights and seeking Arab help against Israel must first end their support for the Arab nation's enemies. Without naming any government, he asserted that it is well known "which party" placed its territory and airspace at the disposal of the Iranian Air Force, threatened Lebanese security and territorial integrity, massed its troops on Iraq's borders at the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war and then massed them on the Jordanian border. Elsewhere in his speech, Husayn observed that the recently uncovered sabotage plot in Bahrain exposed Iranian ambitions to control the entire Gulf region, and he urged the Arab countries to openly support Iraq so that it can continue its battle against this "Persian plot."

Military Situation -- The daily Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA claimed Iraqi forces gained control of the heights in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions, "crushing and destroying" the Iranian troops there. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, confirmed by heavy fighting in the area, which it said was continuing. Tehran radio's English service quoted Iranian Defense Minister Col Mohammad Salimi as stating that Iranian forces still control the heights in western Iran.

Iran

IRNA reported that eight people were tried and executed in Tehran on charges of espionage on behalf of foreign powers. The report indicated that the eight were members of the Baha'i sect. According to Tehran radio, ETTELA'AT reported that execution of eight Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Mashhad. The radio also said security forces recently discovered four opposition hideouts in Tehran and arrested 264 people connected with the "pro-American and counterrevolutionary minigroups." Most of the detainees have been handed over to the courts or are under investigations, the radio said, but 46 repented and were released on bail. The radio also carried a revolution guards communique detailing further operations against Kurdish rebels.

Jordan

In a speech to the Ministry of Religious Trusts, reported by Amman radio, King Husayn deplored the fact that some Arab governments are "collaborating" with Iran against Iraq. He called on Iran to accept Islamic mediation to end its war with Iraq and said the Arabs must take a united stand against Iran's "crimes." According to the radio, King Husayn also stressed the need to guard against those who spread sedition and rumors, saying there is no room in Jordan for sectarian or regional "fanaticism."

Sudan

Khartoum Demonstrations -- SUNA reported that university students staged demonstrations in Khartoum against the decision to increase sugar prices. Citing eyewitnesses, INA reported that the demonstrators clashed with police, who used tear gas to disperse them. According to AFP, hospital sources said one student was killed and two were wounded by police "warning shots" during the demonstrations. In a speech reported by SUNA, President Ja'far Numayri condemned disturbances and violence, which he said stem from the absence of a religious deterrent in both the individual and society.

Unity Council -- SUNA reported that a senior government official revealed that the authorities have decided to retain in custody the chairman, deputy chairman and 3 other officials of the Unity Council of Southern Sudan, but have ordered the release of 11 others connected with the movement. The official said the council had been guilty of "extremism and deviation" in its campaign against the redivision of the southern province and had attempted to involve foreign powers in the issue.

Egypt

Cabinet Meeting -- In a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif announced that during a 6 January meeting chaired by Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the Cabinet heard a review of the domestic situation from Interior Minister Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha, who said Egypt is united and enjoying an outstanding phase of stability. Asserting that the country has returned to normal, he said the domestic situation is now better than before the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat. He praised the new realism and avoidance of acrimony that has fostered domestic unity. According to MENA, Ash-Sharif also announced that the Cabinet has decided to establish four ministerial committees.

Relations With Jordan -- Citing AL-MUSAWWAR, MENA reported that Jordan's King Husayn has sent a message to President Husni Mubarak expressing his desire to improve relations with Egypt. According to the magazine, Jordanian officials understand current Egyptian priorities and "limitations" and are willing to hold direct contacts with Egypt.

Israel

Begin-Pungan Meeting -- Jerusalem radio's English service reported that during his meeting with Romanian envoy Vasile Pungan, Prime Minister Menahem Begin accepted an invitation to visit Romania. The radio also said Israeli-Romanian economic ties will deepen as a result of the meeting. According to the Jerusalem POST, Begin declined to accept Pungan's suggestion that Israel seek negotiations with the PLO through the good offices of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Yamit Compensation -- Jerusalem radio reported that Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich will submit to the Cabinet a proposal to increase compensation payments to Yamit district evacuees by 20 percent. Noting that several ministers are opposed to larger compensation payments, the radio said Ehrlich will refuse to deal further with the compensation issue if the government rejects the agreement he has reached with the Yamit residents' representatives. According to another radio report, the heard of the Yamit settlements committee warned that if the Cabinet fails to approve Ehrlich's proposals, the committee will break off negotiations with the government and instruct settlers not to evacuate the district in April.

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'ARAFAT ON ISRAELI MILITARY BUILDUP, U.S. ROLE

NC060826 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that Israel, through its annexation of the occupied Golan Heights and its military buildup in southern Lebanon, aims to bring the Palestinians and the Syrians to their knees. He indicated that the declaration by Sharon, the enemy's war minister, that he wants to bring the Palestinians to their knees came because we are the difficult and basic factor in the Middle East equation.

At a celebration held by the Ajnadin forces on the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces are free of fear and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, backed by the free men in our Arab and Islamic nation from Algeria to Yemen to Syria, to Iraq to Bangladesh, and all the free men of the world, have pierced the war of illusion and fear which has dominated the Arab area.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that the annexation of the Golan Heights and the huge Israeli military buildup are not an Israeli operation but an Israeli-U.S. operation because Israel cannot do anything unless it is in agreement and cooperates with the U.S. master, who must give the green light. He added: What I said at the Fes conference has been realized. The map has become clear and the colors, which were mixed, have become clear. The great thing about this revolution is that it has a penetrating view of the future. All that we predicted is beginning to emerge and will emerge even further.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We fully comprehend reality and we fight in the light of this reality because we comprehend well the Arab situation, before and after the Fes conference. We are aware that there are many political efforts and maneuvers in the area. We realize what is behind things; we realize the ferocity of the onslaught. As I have said, the aim of this Israeli buildup is to crush the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national rifle.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Things became clear after Alexander Haig appointed a special U.S. envoy to the autonomy talks. They want Husni Mubarak to sign an autonomy agreement in return for Sinai. They realize that the autonomy talks will not succeed unless the Palestinian rifle is crushed. For this reason, I said we are entering a difficult tunnel. Nevertheless, I have called this year the year of forging victory in the direction of Palestine. Despite this dark tunnel, I see dawn; I even see the minarets and churches of Jerusalem at the end of this tunnel.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We have great confidence in our fighters who will achieve miracles for our Arab nation.

SALAH KHALAF URGES CLOSER ARAB TIES WITH USSR

NC061626 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1135 GMT 6 Jan 82

["Text" of 5 January speech delivered by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, identified as Abu Iyad, in the WAFA headquarters in Beirut on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers and friends, it gives me pleasure today as we celebrate our revolution's anniversary to also celebrate an anniversary that is dear to all of us: the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet republics.

As Palestinians, we have a cause that is just, not only from our viewpoint as Palestinians and the Arab nation , but also in the eyes of the Soviet friends.

The development of our relations with those friends clearly shows how far these relations have advanced. The closer we get to them, the deeper we feel that we are in the same trench confronting U.S. imperialism which created Israel.

Everyone in the Arab homeland must realize the simple fact that the United States is the cause of all the catastrophes that have befallen the Palestinian people and Arab nation. Despite this, certain Arab leaders still adhere to the friendship of the United States, depend on it and open their doors for it to benefit from their oil, policy and economy. They even accept slavery and capitulation.

From this premise we say to our Soviet friends that we side with them because they side with us and with all peoples who aspire for freedom and independence. We stand by the Soviet Union not because of the arms it gives us but because it is faithful to the Arab nation and to all free men of the world.

As Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab patriots, we are facing this U.S. bastion they call Israel to defend not only the Arab nation and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, but also all free men of the world and lofty principles.

There are those who are seeking a settlement [of the Arab-Israeli conflict] and are making proposals, but despite this, are ashamed and afraid to talk to the Soviet Union. How can the Arabs make proposals that are described as just and balanced when they do not have a Soviet Embassy in their country? How can we believe these proposals and plans can bring any good results when those who make them know nothing about international and Arab balances. One of the reasons for the loss of Palestine was that in the past, the Palestinian question did not have an international dimension. The contemporary revolution, however, knew how to chart its course and extended its hands to its friends abroad in order to acquire an international dimension and not be confined to the Arab regimes and turbans.

We therefore maintain that the challenges facing us both on the Golan and the occupied land or the challenges that will face us cannot be met by resolutions from the Security Council or the United Nations. If we consider the U.S. stand in the past 2 weeks, we will find that the Arab press and even the progressive press portray the United States as intending to change its policy in the area. The U.S. agents began to say the United States adopted a new stand by suspending the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. They also said the United States would take steps to impose sanctions on Israel. We have read in the newspapers the stand of the U.S. envoy in the Security Council. She is preparing to veto any sanctions against Israel. This defiance is not only aimed at Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, but also at those Arabs who still adhere to the U.S. friendship.

What is the position of these Arabs now? What stand will they adopt? Will they only mildly censure the United States? We have tried this for a long time.

When Palestine was lost, the Golan annexed and some time ago Jerusalem was annexed with all this defiance, the Arab stand did not change. It involved shouting and crying and then forgetting all that the United States is offering to Israel and all that Israel is doing in the area. Shall we confront the Golan step with the same shouting and then forget that the enemy has annexed new Arab land to the previously usurped land? What is the Arab strategy now that we will be faced with a U.S. veto of any resolution involving sanctions against Israel? What is the Arab stand? My answer is I am in a state of despair of the Arab stand, because many Arab leaders are shameless and unafraid. We have courage because we are fighting.

Thus, I tell the Syrian brothers not to depend on resolutions of the Security Council or the Arab League. Their only choice is to open the Golan front so King Husayn will be forced to open the Jordanian front for fedayeen action.

We are not asking Syria to declare war on Israel. We are asking that the Jordanian and Syrian fronts be opened so all Arab revolutionaries and those who have pride in the Arab homeland can fight the Israeli enemy in defense of an Arab pride that is hurt daily.

The only choice the Arab revolutionaries have is to fight, and then all friends, foremost of whom is the Soviet Union, will side with us and respect us and our march more. I tell you and our friends that without fighting not 1 single inch of land will be returned from the Golan or Palestine through diplomacy, memorandums or protests. The Israelis annexed Jerusalem. What happened? Then they gradually moved their ministries to Jerusalem and the Arabs no longer protest this. What is the situation now? They want the Arab nation to kneel, capitulate and despair. This plan was charted for the area ever since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

We tell the Arabs that if they are honest in their stand on Israel, they must adopt a position hostile to the United States and boycott it and then befriend the great ally and bastion -- the Soviet Union.

PLO ENVOY IN ANGOLA DENOUCES U.S., ISRAEL

AB311901 Luanda ANGOP in Portugeuse 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Luanda, 31 Dec (ANGOP) -- To speak with the Zionist enemy makes no sense, Abu Fahd, PLO ambassador to Angola, said in Luanda during an exclusive interview with ANGOP.

Referring to the Saudi Middle East peace plan submitted by Prince Fahd in August, the Palestinian diplomat, who has been in Angola for 3 years, said the Arab countries hope the U.S. position regarding the plan will be made clear.

As far as the PLO is concerned, this appears to be entirely impossible because, as Abu Fahd explained, the U.S. position, especially with regard to the Palestine question, is based on suppression of the real significance of Palestinian rights and of its instrument of struggle.

After stressing that the national sense of Palestinian rights is in conflict with American aims in the region, Abu Fahd recalled that the Middle East is important and vital to the United States and that the tragedy of the Palestinian people stems from the fact that Palestine is situated in the heart of the Middle East.

It was in this connection that the PLO militant refuted allegations that the Zionist regime of Israel had annulled the recent military agreement with the United States. The statements being heard from Tel Aviv and Washington on the suspension or annulment of the agreement are part of a scenario mounted by American imperialism to strengthen control over the destiny of the people of the region, he stressed.

Israel is an American military base which protects and guards American interests in the Middle East, he noted, before adding that strategic military cooperation between the Zionist enemy and imperialism has existed since the inception of Israel and will continue until we overcome it through force.

Referring to the declaration of a holy war against Israel by the At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) Islamic summit held in January 1981, the Palestinian said the resolutions of the conference were reached under the momentary influence of sentimental enthusiasm.

Our war against the Zionist enemy is not and never will be a religious war, despite the fact that the racist enemy is using religion as a means to mislead those who believe in the Jewish religion. Our struggle against the Zionist enemy is a struggle against fascism, racism and colonialism implanted in our region by American imperialism, he said.

Abu Fahd further declared that the At-Ta'if summit resolutions and the declaration of a holy war have not yet borne fruit and those actually fighting on the battlefront are the Palestinian revolutionaries and their comrades in arms, members of the Lebanese National Movement.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HEAD TO RESUME DUTIES SOON

LD052116 Riyadh SPA in English 1943 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jan (SPA) -- The General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference tonight issued a statement saying, "The secretary general, Mr. Habib Chatti, is in a good condition, after a successful surgery he underwent recently and is expected to assume his official duty within a few weeks time."

The statement said some news media have reported Mr. Chatti was quitting his post on health grounds. The statement added Mr Chatti is closely following the activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. It said the secretary general as recently met at Cleveland with his assistant for cultural affairs, Mr. Bakr Darami.

The statement added Mr. Chatti will shortly hold a press conference.

ARAB LEAGUE DENIES REPORT ON EMERGENCY MEETING

GF051853 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Informed Arab League sources, stated today that yesterday's report by a press agency that the Arab foreign ministers will hold an emergency meeting this weekend is untrue.

These circles told the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Tunis that the emergency meeting set for 27 December 1981 at Syria's request to discuss the Golan annexation issue was postponed until after the deliberations of the UN Security Council, which starts examining the Israeli annexation of the Golan today.

These circles added that the Arab League will make the necessary consultations between the league general secretariat and the member countries in light of the Security Council's resolutions in order to set the date and place of the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers.

Meanwhile, diplomatic Arab circles have stated that the next emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers might discuss, besides the Golan issue, the resumption of the Fes summit, which will be held in Morocco again between March and April 1982.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR PDRY -- An agreement was signed today in Jidda according to which the Islamic Bank for Development will finance $12 million for the import of crude oil from the UAE to the PDRY. The agreement was signed by Islamic Development Bank President Dr Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali and Director of Aden Refinery Company Mr (Shivil) Shamlan. [Manana WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jan 82 GF]

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CURRENT GULF ISSUES

GF031605 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jan (QNA) -- Ibrahim Mahmud as-Subhi, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] assistant secretary general for political affairs, has stated that if the Arab world agrees on the Saudi proposals to resolve the Palestinian issue, Israel will be faced with a unified Arab political decision that will prevent it from dealing with any Arab country separately. He said Israel's strategy is based on dealing with and pressuring each Arab country individually. Israel would not have dared to annex the Golan if there were an Arab consensus.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, Ibrahim as-Subhi hoped the Arab consensus will be an incentive for the Arab nation to agree on one stand and decision. [sentence as received]

Asked about Bahrain's decision to expel the Iranian charge d'affaires and declare him persona non grata following the recent discovery of the sabotage network in Bahrain and whether it is necessary that other Gulf countries make similar decisions, he noted that the five countries are still awaiting the results of the investigation of the members of this network. He added that when matters become clear these countries will then decide how to confront these threats.

In answering a question on the islands of Abu Musa, Tunb al-Kubra and Tunb as-Sughra that Iran occupies, Mr as-Subhi indicated that the council did not discuss this issue.

He noted that there are many channels through which council activities are conducted. "We started cooperation in the political field and then proceeded to economic and security cooperation in order to reach stability and maintain security in the area. We have economic installations. Security coordination must be maintained to protect them." He pointed out that security can be divided into internal and external security [words indistinct]. That is why it was inevitable to call a meeting of the interior and defense ministers of the Gulf countries. He added: "In view of the special importance of oil in the area, since it is the genuine cornerstone of area development, we called on the petroleum ministers to meet to set a unified petroleum policy."

With regard to reports on differences in views among the GCC countries, Mr as-Subhi noted that the views of the six countries in the council are taken into account in all council meetings. He added: Every country has its own way but in the end we have one goal. Consequently, we adopt a unified policy before the international community. He cited as an example of unity the meetings of the second gulf summit in Riyadh where the council countries agreed to adopt a coordinated, unified position on the Saudi peace plan. It was also agreed that this plan would be submitted to the Arab summit in the name of the Gulf countries.

Asked if there are similar stands in the meetings of the Arab League and the UN General Assembly, he said coordination does take place. The six foreign ministers hold joint meetings to discuss certain matters that could arise in these meetings in order to adopt a specific position.

He said the next meeting of the council's foreign ministers will be held in Riyadh in March. The agenda has not been completed yet due to the fact that many conferences have been held recently for petroleum, finance, economy and defense ministers. Their recommendations will be submitted to the next council meeting.

On the plan of the Omani Sultanate to install pipelines, he noted that Oman initiated this project at the request of the council. He said it had presented the plan to the council and the countries concerned for study. This project is merely a consolidation of many pipelines into one pipeline reaching the Arabian Sea.

As for the Saudi plan and the activities associated with it since the postponement of the Fes summit, he said intensive Gulf efforts are underway on this matter. These efforts are designed to contact all the Arab countries in order to prepare well for the next Arab summit so that this ideal plan will gain Arab approval. So far there is no alternative to this plan in the Arab and international arenas.

On the exclusion of Iraq from the GCC despite the fact that it is a Gulf country, Mr as-Subhi said: The council countries have strong relations with Iraq. Stressing that Iraq is a fraternal country, he pointed out that the six countries have begun coordinating because of the similarities in their social and political systems and lifestyles.

On the exclusion of the YAR from council membership, he said: "Neither Iraq nor the YAR submitted a request to join the council. Besides, the YAR is currently having a dialogue with the PDRY on unification of the two countries, and we bless such a unification."

On uniform passports for council members, he noted that the system of passports, identity cards and visas will be discussed by the interior ministers.

Asked if Oman's participation in the latest U.S. maneuvers without the other Gulf countries represented a step backward toward unilateral political stands, he said: Any country may participate in such maneuvers because every country holds maneuvers with other countries to strengthen its defensive capabilities. This has no negative side. I do not think this represents a unilateral stand.

In response to a question on joint maneuvers by the Gulf countries, he asked: "Why not?" He added: "If these maneuvers reinforce defensive power, then this is important and essential. It is also in line with the goals of the council. Naturally, these military matters come within the sphere of coordination among the defense ministers."

Asked about media coordination among the Gulf countries, he noted that there is coordination among the information ministers of the Gulf countries in addition to joint Gulf media projects.

BAHRAIN

INTERIOR MINISTER FURTHER EXPLAINS SABOTAGE PLOT

GF061707 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has warned there is still a danger that Iran will send further sabotage groups to Bahrain and other Gulf countries. He has reiterated his call for the formation of a Gulf rapid deployment force to confront every eventuality and conspiracy against this area.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH, published today, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah noted that the plot that was uncovered will not be the first nor the last attempt of its kind and that there could be other plots in Bahrain or in any other Gulf country. He stressed that we have to be alert and ready to fight any plot no matter what excuses or reasons are given.

The Bahraini interior minister added that the discovery of the Iranian sabotage plot in Bahrain confirmed the information, which was available a long time ago, about the existence of a conspiracy against the Gulf countries. The information, confessions, evidence, weapons and the military uniforms all confirmed that the saboteurs were in training to carry out sabotage activities in Gulf countries and to open a new front against the area countries.

In his statement, Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah explained that all the conspirators are under 30 with varying education levels. He pointed out that there are other groups in Gulf countries still receiving military training in Iran. He emphasized that the camps in which the arrested sabotage group were trained were in Iran and absolutely not in Bahrain. Young people from the Gulf were lured to Iran for weapons training.

The Bahraini interior minister denied that the leader of the gang, Al-Hadi al-Madrasi, left Bahrain because his passport was invalid. He continued that Bahraini authorities deported Al-Hasi al-Madrasi after realizing that he was beginning to spread his poison under the guise of religion. He also mentioned that a Bahraini student educated at Cairo University was a member of the sabotage group.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah said he was proud of the security agreement signed with Saudi Arabia. He added that Bahrain is seriously interested in signing security agreements with area interior ministers. He hopes these agreements will be signed before the Gulf Cooperation Council interior ministers conference in Riyadh.

KUWAIT

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON TOGO PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD061738 Kuwait KUNA in English 1635 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (KUNA) -- Kuwait and Togo noted with satisfaction progress of cooperation between them and reaffirmed their determination to continue promoting these relations in all fields, a press statement issued here Wednesday said.

The statement, which was issued at the end of a three-day state visit by Togolese President Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadema, carried the conviction of Kuwait and Togo that the preservation of security and stability in the Gulf region is the responsibility of its states alone without any foreign intervention.

President Eyadema welcomed the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

On reviewing the crucial and volatile situation in the Middle East, the two sides stressed that a just and durable peace in the region cannot be attained without the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the Jerusalem and the restoration by the Palestinian people of their firm and legitimate national rights including the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides emphasised the support of their two states for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and condemned Israel's intransigences in the occupied Arab territories which violate human rights.

Within the framework of (?pan)-Arab cooperation, Kuwait and Togo expressed their determination to extend full support for the success of Afro-Arab meetings at all levels with the intent to manifest this cooperation.

The Kuwaiti and Togolese sides affirmed their full support for the African people struggling to liquidate colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and the rule of the racialist minority for the purpose of attaining liberty and independence.

Regarding southern Africa, and in conformity with the principle of the right of people for self-determination, the two sides expressed support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia under SWAPO for liberation and independence and called upon the international community to take effective measures to force South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia, halt its repeated aggressions on the independent African front states and terminate its racialist policies against the African people in South Africa.

Eyadema expressed his heart-felt gratitude to the amir and Government of Kuwait for their generous hospitality and warm reception and invited his highness the amir to visit Togo, which H.H. accepted with thanks, the press statement said.

During the state visit, which ended Wednesday, Eyadema was received in a spirit which reflected the cordial relations between the two friendly states and peoples and in a fraternal atmosphere, the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and current international issues.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT ARRIVES TO ATTEND MEETING

LD061224 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (KUNA) -- The former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived here Wednesday to head the meetings of the independent committee engaged in the study of the international development affairs which will open here Thursday.

Brandt was received at the airport by the finance and planning minister, 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad.

The independent committee, which is known as "the Brandt committee," includes leading politicians and prominent personalities from both North and South of whom Al-Hamad is one.

OMAN

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALAYSIA

GF051622 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Muscat, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- The Sultanate of Oman and Malaysia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level.

A press statement issued today in Muscat said that to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation, the two countries agreed to exchange diplomatic representation beginning today.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH: ROMANIA PREPARING MIDEAST CONFERENCE

GF071000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Doha, 7 Jan (QNA) -- Press reports here today indicate that secret contacts are taking place in Arab and European capitals to prepare a project to comprehensively resolve the Middle East problem in a way acceptable to all parties concerned. The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH has learned that some capitals have agreed to charge Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu with holding preliminary contacts among the parties concerned to prepare for an international conference at which a comprehensive solution would be discussed.

The newspaper also learned from reliable sources in Cairo that the basis of this move is the return to the form of the Geneva Conference. The conference would be held under joint U.S. and Soviet chairmanship and with the participation of all parties involved in the dispute, including the PLO.

The Romanian effort centers on reconciling various opinions and projects and proposals to prepare a working paper that will help in holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East conflict.

SAUDI ARABIA

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD042210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 4 Jan (SPA) -- Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit as part of his tour to a number of Arab countries.

He told SPA he would hold talks with Saudi officials on Arab efforts and the resumption of moves to prepare for the Fes summit which was postponed in light of recent Arab developments, and to solicit Saudi views on what moves should be taken in this respect.

Referring to Moroccan-Algerian relations, the minister said he hopes all Arab differences would be settled as soon as possible and in the best circumstances so that the Arabs can unite to confront the common enemy and challenges.

Mr Boucetta welcomed the restoration of normal relations between the kingdom and Libya and said that this would be in the Arab interest and would united Arab ranks against the common enemy.

Meets With Officials, Klibi

LD051142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, today received at his office in the royal court in Al-Ma'dhar M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign minister, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. His royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, participated in the talks.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, held a meeting with Boucetta and Klibi. During the meeting they discussed the current developments in the Middle East region and the present international situation.

The Moroccan foreign minister on his arrival in Riyadh today said that his visit to Saudi Arabia comes within the framework of consultations and the exchange of views between the two sister countries. In a statement to SPA he said that he was carrying a fraternal message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. He added that he will be discussing with Saudi officials in the presence of Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, the Arab position and the possible resumption of the Arab summit.

Asked if there is a fixed date for the Arab summit, Boucetta stated that some time is needed for bilateral consultations with the Arab states. He explained that efforts are being made to clear and clean the Arab atmosphere and this, God willing, will realize the unity of the Arab ranks. Boucetta praised the efforts of his majesty King Khalid and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd. He stated that this meeting is a starting point for unification of Arab ranks.

Departs for Home

LD071022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0945 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 7 Jan (SPA) -- Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta left Jidda this morning for home at the end of his 3-day visit to the Saudi Kingdom.

During the visit Boucetta met with Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-' Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

His talks in the kingdom covered matters of interest to the Arab nation, particularly the 12th summit.

During the visit Boucetta affirmed that there is now a measure of understanding of the Saudi peace plan, which is one of the items on the agenda of the summit. The plan will be discussed from all aspects and will be a starting point for joint Arab action on an integral Arab plan for peace in the Middle East.

PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES YAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD052124 Riyadh SPA in English 1907 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jan (SPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy premier, tonight received North Yemen's foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, accompanied by North Yemen's ambassador to the kingdom, Mr Ahmed 'Azi al-Muhanni. The North Yemeni foreign minister arrived here last night on a state visit to Saudi Arabia.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI, YAR OFFICIALS DEPART 6 JAN

LD061140 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Jidda today at the end of his visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol and by the Tunisian ambassador to the kingdom.

The YAR minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, also left Jidda today for home at the end of his visit. He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol and by the YAR ambassador to the kingdom.

AL-JAZIRAH CRITICIZES U.S. NONRECOGNITION OF PLO

LD061340 Riyadh SPA in English 1208 GMT 6 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Jan (SPA) -- Commenting on the U.S. administration stance on the recognition of the PLO, AL-JAZIRAH newspaper said: "Washington has dealt with the PLO during the American hostage crisis in Iran and had maintained direct contacts with it with the help of the kingdom to reach a ceasefire in Lebanon. It is regrettable no U.S. administration in the past or in the present has been bold enough to recognise the organisation.

"It is deplorable that the U.S. has taken a step in the opposite direction as has been evident from U.S. secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig's assurance to Premier Menahem Begin that the Reagan administration will follow the policy guidelines of the Nixon administration as recommended by Mr Henry Kissinger during those days not to recognise the PLO. This statement comes as a great surprise to Arabs, as the U.S. has totally ignored the international [words indistinct] the sole representative of the Palestinian people, who are struggling for their legitimate rights. The U.S. administration should know in accordance with the realities of the region that the PLO forms the crux of the Middle East conflict," the paper added.

The paper observed: "The future of U.S.- Saudi relations depends on the stance of the Reagan administration toward the Middle East and the actual policy of Washington in the region. This actual policy of the U.S. cannot be felt by the Arab world, if the U.S. continues ignoring the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people."

UAE

FRENCH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT

GF051015 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson's visit to the UAE scheduled for Saturday has been postponed. A new date for the visit will be set later. A Foreign Ministry official stated the visit was postponed following contacts between the two countries.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

GF060745 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Jan (WAKH) -- Khalid al-Hasan (Abu Sa'id), member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement (Fatah), arrived in Dubayy from Bahrain this evening for an official visit that will last several days. His visit is part of a tour of a number of region states.

Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement (Fatah), arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this evening for a visit to the UAE.

The two Palestinian officials will discuss developments in the current Arab situation, particularly developments connected with the Palestinian question.

OFFICIAL MEETS ERITREAN FRONT DELEGATION

GF070810 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jan (QNA) -- UAE Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarawan met today with a delegation representing the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Council led by the director of the front's Foreign Relations Office, Saleh Ahmed (Iyaye), who is currently visiting the UAE.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY reports that the Eritrean official briefed Mr al-Jarawan on the latest Eritrean military and political developments, Ethiopia's military escalation against the Eritrean revolution and efforts to unify the revolution's factions.

The Eritrean delegation arrived in Abu Dhabi 5 January for a visit as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PLO STATUS, SALIH TOUR

JN071317 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In accordance with its firm and principled stand on the Palestinian revolution, the YAR has decided to grant the PLO office in San'a' full diplomatic status like that granted to other Arab embassies in the republic.

This was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr in an interview published in today's ATH-THAWRAH. The brother foreign minister stated that the YAR will continue its moves to bolster Arab solidarity and unify efforts in order to confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation. These moves will be manifested by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces -- when he heads a high-ranking delegation on a tour of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf states for the purpose of strengthening the fraternal links and fruitful cooperation with these states, in addition to discussing the current Arab situation.

The brother minister expressed the YAR's concern over the need to purify the atmosphere and restore relations between one Arab state and another and to stop media campaigns. He expressed the need to hold negotiations to solve Arab differences and the need to form an Arab investigation committee or body and to put an end to differences. These were outlined in our country's working paper during the Amman summit.

The brother foreign minister expressed the hope that by the time the 12th Arab summit is resumed the clouds of dispersion and [word indistinct] will have disappeared from the Arab atmosphere.

SOVIET ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN061255 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received at the presidential office at 1300 today Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin, Soviet ambassador in San'a', who conveyed a message from the Soviet leadership.

MUBARAK ON U.S. AUTONOMY TALKS ENVOY, UK VISIT

NC061354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) -- Commenting on reports that the U.S. Government proposes to send a special envoy of Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Middle East for the autonomy talks, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today told reporters that he would discuss this subject with Mr Haig during his visit to Egypt the middle of this month.

Answering a question about his forthcoming visit to the United States and Europe, President Mubarak said he will also visit the United Kingdom and that the order of his trip will be France, the United States, Britain and then West Germany.

'ALI RETURNS FROM SUDAN WITH MESSAGE FOR MUBARAK

NC061659 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from Khartoum tonight following a brief visit of several hours during which he handed a letter to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri from President Husni Mubarak.

In a statement following his return to Cairo, 'Ali said that immediately after his arrival he conveyed a verbal message to President Mubarak from President Numayri.

'Ali said that during his brief visit he and President Ja'far Numayri and senior officials reviewed the situation in the area as well as all topics of mutual interest in light of current developments, including the visit of French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and Alexander Haig's anticipated visits to Cairo and Tel Aviv.

He added that they discussed in detail everything connected with the autonomy talks and giving it greater impetus during this year and integration of the two fraternal countries in all fields.

'Ali had left Cairo for Khartoum at an early hour this morning for this purpose.

AL-MUSAWWAR: JORDAN WANTS BETTER RELATIONS

NC070951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0911 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jan (MENA) -- In a dispatch from Washington, the AL-MUSAWWAR magazine reports that King Husayn of Jordan has sent a message to President Husni Mubarak affirming his desire to improve relations with Egypt. The magazine, which is published Friday, says that Jordanian officials have no objection now to direct contacts being made between both countries and that Jordan understands the current Egyptian priorities and the limitations of its moves. Consequently, Jordan rejects any measures which would embarrass the Egyptian position.

Jordan recently adopted certain decisions relating to Egyptians working in the country, exempting them from residence laws. These decisions were in response to the Egyptian action allowing Jordanian citizens to enter the country without prior visas.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SINAI FORCE TALKS

NC061601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the meetings with its U.S. and Israeli counterparts on the establishment of the Sinai multinational force has returned to Cairo from Washington.

Delegation member Ambassador Fawzi al-Ibrashi has stated that the delegations have approved the budget for the first year of the multinational force. This budget amounts to $200 million. The United States will pay three-fifths of this sum, wile Egypt and Israel will pay the remaining two-fifths.

The force is composed of contingents from Fiji, Colombia, Uruguay and the United States and will not exceed 2,000 soldiers and officers. The advance parties of this force will arrive in the Sinai on 20 March. The force will go into operation on the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai next April.

The commander of the force and its director will arrive in Cairo this month to complete the discussion on aspects related to the force's operation.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS ON SINAI 6 JAN

NC061537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1427 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Al-'Arish, 6 Jan (MENA) -- The Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee began its meetings in this town today.

Head of the Egyptian side Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi has stated that information was received on the installations and facilities of northern Sinai.

He added that at these meetings, which will last 2 days and which will be attended by representatives of all the ministries, authorities, departments and governorates concerned, this information will be studied. Furthermore, the discussion of topics related to the international border will be completed. Agreement will also be achieved on visits to inspect the installations and utilities in the areas which will be specified for takeover from the Israeli side.

AL-BAZ: JEWISH LEADER SUPPORTS PEACE POLICY

NC061341 Cairo MENA in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) -- The head of the World Jewish Congress Husni Mubarak, First Foreign Undersecretary Dr Usamah al-Baz said today.

He added that during this meeting with President Mubarak today the head of the World Jewish Congress expressed his full support for this policy and underlined the need that this policy be continued to spread peace in the Mideast area.

The head of the World Jewish Congress also underscored the need to deal with the past regarding the Palestinians in the Camp David accords, Al-Baz also said.

ASH-SHARIF ON 6 JAN CABINET PROCEEDINGS

NC061654 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Statement by Minster of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif on the 6 January Cabinet meeting -- recorded, place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. The Cabinet convened for 4 hours today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. This is the second meeting of the Cabinet following its first meeting which was held under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The minutes of the Cabinet's meeting today are as follows: At the beginning, the Cabinet reviewed the general situation. This review began with the domestic situation. Before the domestic situation was reviewed, his excellency the prime minister spoke of the coming phase -- an important and serious phase in the annals of Egypt's history. He also spoke of the importance of the Cabinet's work and of serious work on scientific bases. The prime minister also emphasized what his excellency had also noted in his previous meeting, that is, the importance of setting national goals, of specifying priorities and of formulating plans to fulfill these goals. The prime minister also noted that the above-mentioned work should apply to every ministry and its various departments, so that this policy can be pursued and implemented.

This was followed by a review of the domestic situation and conditions on the home front by his excellency the interior minister. He reviewed the domestic situation and the state of security. His excellency noted with full confidence that the domestic situation is now undergoing an outstanding period of stability. He also pointed out that this situation has surmounted all the dangers that had been posed by the recent conspiracy. The minister said he was in a position to state that given its dimensions, and in view of its seriousness, this conspiracy could have affected Egypt's future for many years. The interior minister said: However, God be praised, we have traversed this phase. The home front is united and stable and we have surmounted all these things. Furthermore, with full confidence we say we have reverted to normalcy and even to a state of affairs better than that which had prevailed prior to the occurrence of the incidents last October in Egypt.

This state of affairs, in fact, is due to several positive aspects in the domestic situation and the unity of the home front. This is a tangible conviction of all the people in all the objectives and values which His Excellency President Husni Mubarak has put forward since he assumed office. Furthermore, this state of affairs epitomizes the masses' response to these principles and values, and it is due to the masses' sensing of their seriousness and to their feeling that these values are translated into serious and practical action.

Furthermore, the success and speed which have been achieved by the Egyptian security organ at its various levels undoubtedly played their role in surmounting this phase. The Cabinet has indeed thanked the Egyptian security organ; it has thanked Nabawi Isma'il, the deputy prime minister, who assumed responsibility in this serious phase of Egypt's life during which the serious incidents took place and out of which we have successfully emerged, God be praised.

The unity of the home front was fostered by adherence of the party movement, both the majority and the opposition, to a new method based on realism and the avoidance of acrimony. There can be no doubt that this new method has created an atmosphere which has prompted the popular base of our people to have confidence in the political action which has moved to a new phase. Indeed, we are proud of this new phase and we hope this realistic dialogue will continue. The reason is that Egypt, as the president has declared, belongs to all its sons and its lives through all its sons.

The Cabinet then debated the currency policy. The deputy prime minister for economic affairs, representing the new economic group, reviewed the economic affairs and the present economic policy.

The Cabinet cannot possibly discuss the economic policy at one meeting or part of a meeting. However, it was deemed appropriate that a more detailed and elaborate study should be carried out and that the Cabinet should continue this debate during its future meetings. The policies committee under the chairmanship of the prime minister -- the committee which includes the economic group -- will meet on Wednesday and continue this debate and submit its results to the Cabinet. This will be followed by a meeting of the new economic group and the group of the experts who have been designated by President Mubarak. After that, there will be a frank discussion of the economic issue during the expanded dialogue, as announced earlier.

More on Statement

NC061608 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Cabinet held a 4-hour meeting today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif stated later that at the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister spoke about the Cabinet's domestic and foreign responsibilities and fields of work on the basis of the president's speeches to the People's Assembly, emphasizing the government's joint responsibility and that as far as the Cabinet is concerned, constitutional questioning is based on the principle of solidarity. The prime minister also spoke about the importance of making decisions at the appropriate time and in a sound manner, pointing out the importance of dialogue inside the Cabinet, particularly on national matters. He also spoke about the importance of the relationship between the government and the People's Assembly and between the ministries and the National Democratic Party committees.

The prime minister also referred to the importance of listening to the other opinions -- the opinion of the opposition parties and experts on plans that concern the masses. The prime minister also spoke about the importance of the relationship between the government and the press as a fourth estate in order to serve the interests of the masses.

Ministerial Committees Formed

NC061656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1446 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) -- Following the Cabinet meeting today under Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif announced that it has been decided to form four ministerial committees: the Higher Committee for Economic Policy and Affairs, the Ministerial Committee for Production, the Services Committee and the Legislative Committee.

Safwat ash-Sharif said the Higher Committee for Economic Policy and Affairs will be chaired by the prime minister and includes as members the deputy prime ministers, the economic group ministers and the minister of Cabinet affairs in charge of this sector.

Ash-Sharif said that the ministerial committee for production will be chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Petroleum Minister Engineer 'Izz ad-Din Hilal and include as members the ministers of (?construction), transport, communications, maritime transport, irrigation, electricity, energy, supply, internal trade, war production, popular development, the People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, tourism, industry, civil aviation and agriculture.

Ash-Sharif said the Services Committee will be chaired by Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and minister of local government and include as members the ministers of education, insurance, manpower, religious trusts, health, information and the minister of the People's Assembly affairs in charge of services.

Ash-Sharif added that the Legislative Committee will be chaired by Justice Minister Samir Ahmad and include as members the ministers of state for emirgration affairs, insurance, the People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, religious trists and Cabinet affairs.

ABU GHAZALAH DOUBTS WAR IMMINENT IN 1982

NC260949 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) -- Defense and War Production Minister and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that the world conflict is now centered on the Middle East and that each of the superpowers wants to control it and impose its will on the other power.

Abu Ghazalah added: Because of our geographical position, we in Egypt cannot keep out of this circle. Furthermore, any superpower which wants to control the Middle East must first control Egypt.

In an interview with the weekly OCTOBER magazine, Abu Ghazalah was asked if he thinks there is an external danger threatening Egypt now or will be threatening it in the near future. He says: The source of the danger is the big states toying in the region and their acquisition of regional advantages. The states in the region do not threaten each other. Egypt, for example, has no ambitions in Saudi Arabia or Libya, and the Arab states have no ambitions in Egypt.

Abu Ghazalah adds: We must discriminate between two kinds of danger: The first is the existent danger which requires a quick reaction or measures. The second is the possible or latent danger. He further says: There is a threat against Egypt, but it is of the second kind. In other words, there is no danger of a war against Egypt now. I do not expect the latent danger to become an imminent danger in 1982. However, what is taking place around us now confirms that the next 10 years will be decisive.

On Egypt's ability to wage a war if one is imposed on it, Abu Ghazalah says in his interview with the OCTOBER magazine. If a defensive war is imposed on us, then we will be 100 percent capable of waging it. It is our plan in the armed forces to always be prepared to confront any external danger from any source.

Concerning the armed forces concept of the Egyptian national security force -- each state fixes red lines and decides to go to war when the enemy crosses them -- Abu Gahzalah says: As far as Egypt is concerned, the red lines are our international borders and those of Sudan. We and Sudan constitute a strategic depth for each other, and the life of each of us is connected with that of the other.

Abu Ghazalah goes on: Egyptian security is linked with the security of the other Arab states. It is our policy always to be prepared to help the Arab states. We can help, but the Arab states must first accept Egypt's help. He stresses that the safety, independence and security of the Arab world are in the interests of Egyptian security. Giving an example, he says: The Red Sea has two main outlets -- the Suez Canal and Bab al-Mandab Strait. If Bab al-Mandab were threatened and navigation in it precluded, then this would threaten the Suez Canal which is the vital economic artery of Egypt.

Answering a question on the developments in the military committees' negotiations on the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and the effect of the Israeli decision to annex the Golan on these negotiations, Abu Ghazalah says: Nothing has changed and everything is progressing normally. The military committees are continuing their activities, and there are absolutely no problems. He adds: A military committee will go to the United States this week to put the final touches on the coming of the multinational forces to the Sinai preparatory to completing the Israeli withdrawal.

KING HUSAYN WARNS AGAINST SEDITION MONGERS

JN061833 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn this afternoon patronized a celebration organized by the Ministry of Religious Trusts, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places at the palace of culture in Al-Husayn youth city held on the prophet's birthday. The celebration started with a recitation of the holy Koran.

His Majesty King Husayn delivered a national speech at the ceremony in which he said: Islam, from the beginning, and in the first verse of the holy book, urged all of humanity to "read, in the name of thy lord who creates." [Koranic verse] Thus, Islam is the religion of guidance, enlightenment, science, logic, reasoning and diligence. It is not a religion of ignorance, fanaticism, exaggeration or terrorism.

His majesty asked Muslims to transform the commemoration of the prophet's birthday into a daring confrontation with ourselves and into an occasion to correct our behavior, deal with the reasons for negativeness and weakness and to avoid divisions and contradictions in the lives of individuals, society and nation.

His majesty added that we are celebrating the prophet Muhammad's birthday while the nation's ranks are divided, engaged in internecine fighting and collapsing. Al-Aqsa and the Holy Land are still suffering the humiliation of captivity; all of Palestine is under occupation; and the Arabs' future is in the hands of fate. To face all these challenges and dangers we must be sincere in our intentions and actions and honor our vows and commitments.

His majesty said: While in Jordan we realize all these facts, we will continue to sincerely call for the establishment of Arab solidarity, unity of commitment, massing of Arab effort and potential and development of our intrinsic strength so that it will be capable of repulsing aggression, regaining rights and saving integrity. His majesty added that we clearly, courageously and honestly warn that any road other than that of joint Arab action will, God forbid, end in failure and more defeats.

His majesty said it is painful to the self and humiliating to Arab morals to see some Arabs collaborating against the battle of fraternal Iraq, a battle imposed on Iraq by Iran's continued aggression against Iraq's land, waters and sovereignty. His majesty emphasized that today is a good occasion to renew our invitation to Iran to respond to the call of peace, end the war and accept Islamic mediation in accordance with the orders of God. We renew this invitation to Iran because we are eager to adhere to the spirit of Islam and its tolerant message. His majesty stressed that, in the face of Iran's expansionist desire and the crimes it is committing against its peoples and its Arab neighbors, the Arabs must adopt a decisive collective stand to confront and repulse this evil. It is high time that Islamic mediation faced Iran with firmness and with the will of the Islamic nation, so Iran might put an end to its aggression and to its shameful folly with the religion of Islam, its prestige and the Muslims' interests and dignity.

His majesty said that the homeland's caravan is proceeding toward a better life in all fields, thanks to alertness and love of country. His majesty added: I trust that, with your sincere awareness, wide knowledge and luminous minds that you will be alert to mongers of sedition, separation, rumors and skepticism. His majesty asserted that there is no place among us for sectarian or regional fanaticism in any field of society and life.

His majesty said: We as citizens, Muslims and Christians, are one in the worship of the only and sole God. We are equal citizens in our belonging to the one Jordanian family and to the one Arab nation. We are also equal in rights and duties, in citizenship, existence and fate.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS ISRAELI STAND ON SAUDI PLAN

JN041115 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jan 82 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Other Language"]

[Text] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's statements to the New York TIMES reflect a positive image of the serious Arab trend to achieve peace in the Middle East. The statements assert that seeking a just and comprehensive peace at this stage is no longer a political maneuver or a recording of a stand.

Contrary to this positive trend, the Israeli response to the Saudi minister's statements reflect the traditional characteristics of Israeli policy, which is based on arrogance and challenge and seeks, in the end, to undermine the bases of peace and to impose a fait accompli which guarantees for the Zionist entity continuous control over Arab territories and denial of Palestinian rights.

The Saudi foreign minister in his statements yesterday asserted for the first time that the Prince Fahd plan to settle the Middle East conflict guarantees Israel's right to exist and gives it the same rights and the same obligation as other people in the region. Israel's main obligations are -- to withdraw from the occupied territories and to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

However, it seems from its response to the Saudi minister's statements that Israel views the peace process from a different perspective. Israel wants this peace to give it all the rights, without placing on it any of the obligations.

Perhaps, the Saudi minister's statements, which have proved to the world clearly and frankly Arab seriousness about peace, have also shown, by Israel's response to the statements, that the leaders of the Zionist entity fear peace and use every means to undermine its bases and destroy its foundations forever.

Thus it is clear that Israel wants to talk another language, because, the Arabs have used every means in their power to achieve peace, while Israel has shown no attempt to understand.

Until the Arabs acquire the ability to talk another language, peace will remain just a dream.

BEIRUT CLASHES END; NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

NC071021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Life has returned to normal in the Khandaq al-Ghamiq area of Beirut following last night's clashes between two local organizations. The clashes stopped at dawn today when the Arab Deterrent Forces entered the area and separated the two sides.

An internal security forces spokesman said this morning that there were no casualties in the clashes and added that the situation in the area is completely calm, traffic is normal and shops are open as usual.

Sarkis, Al-Wazzan Meet

NC071236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In the political domain, a meeting was held in the Republican Palace at B'abda at noon today between President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The meeting lasted from 1130 to 1310. Afterward, Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked about the topics discussed at this unscheduled meeting. He answered: There wasn't sny unscheduled meeting. However, we discussed the incidents which the Khandaq Al-Ghamiq area has witnessed. These incidents were painful and disturbing; we feared they would generate a conflict on the combat lines. Therefore, it was imperative that these incidents be tackled in several domains.

On a question about contacts with Syria, Prime Minister al-Wazzan answered: Contacts with sisterly Syria at various levels have not been discontinued for even 1 day.

AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC061813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon this evening. During the meeting, they discussed Lebanese affairs, the situation in the area and current issues.

Following the meeting, Shaykh al-Jumayyil answered newsmen's questions. He said that it is well known that the United States and the Soviet Union are sharing the zones of influence in the world. After suffering 7 years of devastation and destruction, it was imperative that we try all means and submit our question and its dimensions as they are. From this premise, I have met with the U.S. ambassador, who asked to meet with me. It was an opportunity to exchange views on all aspects of the situation in Lebanon. I heard his government's views on the situation and I explained what we want from his government. I have asked for U.S. action to return Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and to preserve Muslim-Christian coexistence in Lebanon, which distinguishes Lebanon from neighboring countries.

Shaykh al-Jumayyil added: In my talks with the ambassador, I emphasized the importance of the U.S. role, because the United States is the pioneer of democracy and freedom and the protector of human rights in the world. I asked for real support for the Lebanese people so they can emerge from the painful ordeal which they have been grappling with for several years.

Asked whether the U.S. ambassador clarified Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement on the situation in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil said: The statement needs no clarification. We have heard many views, advice and statements, but what we need is the application of General Haig's statement. What is important is implementation. We have heard such views for 7 years and often hoped for good results, but, regrettably, all our hopes have been dashed. This time we hope that words will be translated into action.

LONDON ARABIC PAPER INTERVIEWS KHADDAM

PM070909 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jan 82 p 8

[Ma'ruf Ash-Shibani and Wahib Muhammad Ghurab interview with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] You and President al-Asad recently returned from a comprehensive tour of the Gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula. What were the objectives of the tour and were they achieved?

[Answer] In fact the tour was decided after the Fes summit because the Western media wanted to demoralize the Arab citizens by painting a picture of serious division in the Arab situation or showing that new conflicts will develop in the Arab arena. The campaign concentrated on saying that the Arabs are incapable of making a suitable decision and adopting a suitable stand at the appropriate time. Naturally Syria, being the major confrontation state, has a great responsibility in dispelling this picture and strengthening joint Arab action. This was why the president made this tour. Then there was the Israeli decision to annex the Golan, which further confirmed the need for such a tour in order to carry out consultations with the brothers and to underline the fact that there are no new conflicts in the Arab world and that differences of views on a current issue do not mean that there is a conflict between the parties that hold different views. This was the principal objective of the tour.

During the tour we established a common basis and common views on the nature of the Zionist dangers and objectives, both immediate and long-term. It was also confirmed that there is a need to continue to hold discussions and contacts in order to improve the conditions of joint Arab action and to try to maintain the existing minimum [of such action] as a basic step toward moving to a better stage and a better Arab atmosphere. There was agreement on this.

We also confirmed our viewpoint regarding the achievement of military balance between Syria and Israel insofar as all post and present developments confirm that Zionism is determined to achieve its objective of establishing the Hebrew state or what they call "Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates." In this regard Israel relies on the Zionist creed and the tremendous military strength it possesses. This requires us, as an Arab nation, to confront it with two things:

1. Our national ideology, which is based on defending and liberating our soil.

2. Building our military strength.

For this reason his excellency the president concentrated on this matter in his talks. He believes that unless we as Arabs are able to achieve a military and strategic balance between Syria and Israel there will remain a big gap through which the enemy can infiltrate in order to annex new lands and achieve more gains.

Naturally the question of the Golan was discussed during the meetings, and the Arab stand was generally and fully in support of the Syrian stand.

[Question] Some Arab countries you visited have indicated a need to speed up the reconvening of the postponed Arab summit. Do you agree with this view or will you be satisfied with a meeting of foreign ministers?

[Answer] In fact there was no call for the convening of the summit to be speeded up. But during the discussion of the conditions of joint Arab action there was agreement that we must all seek to create a suitable atmosphere for the success of the summit if it is held. Agreement was reached between his excellency the president and his brothers to continue contacts in order to achieve the full success of the conference.

[Question] Therefore, you do not see that the annexation of the Golan warrants the convening of an urgent Arab summit.

[Answer] In our view the summit is not a picnic. The convening of a summit requires a minimum level of preparation to enable it to succeed. We do not want any Arab meeting to issue a statement; we have many resolutions and statements. But we want the summit to meet in order to make decisions to be implemented, decisions for a comprehensive strategic preparation to confront the enemy politically, militarily and economically.

This matter must be the subject of discussion between us and our Arab brothers so that the summit will be held when the conditions are fully suitable. We do not wish to jump the gun. In the light of the Security Council resolutions [on the Golan] the foreign ministers will meet and discuss the matter. The discussions might develop as a result of the development of conditions. The Security Council resolution might call for a summit. Therefore, we must wait until the foreign ministers meet.

[Question] In the light of the Security Council meeting on 5 January to discuss sanctions against Israel do you attach any hopes to the U.S. attitude toward such a resolution?

[Answer] The continued U.S. adoption of Israeli stands will have serious consequences. It will also annul the positive results which the U.S. administration achieved by voting for the first resolution issued by the Security Council.

[Question] What are the options open to you to confront Israel's decision to annex the Golan?

[Answer] The decision to annex the Golan was not a surprise to Syria or to the Arab nation because we have always said that Israel's objective is to gnaw at the land, to expand geographically and then to annihilate or evict the Arab citizens and import Jews from all parts of the world in order to enlarge the Hebrew state.

Therefore, we are facing an enemy whom we should confront with the same means he is using in his continued aggression against the Arab nation. We believe that the principal means is building military strength. Therefore, the option open to us is to persevere in the achievements of balance between us and Israel. Naturally this does not dispense with struggle in other arenas or do away with the importance of political action in order to win friends, counter the enemy's tremendous efforts to influence world opinion and turn this opinion against this enemy. But the principal and decisive factor remains the building of military strength because the enemy does not occupy our lands with political action, although he resorts to and exploits such action in order to create the excuses to grab new lands.

[Question] Does this mean a war option?

[Answer] I do not say now, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. But war does exist between us and the Israeli enemy. When an enemy occupies your land what would you call his action? When he bombs your land and houses and kills people, what would you call this? It is war. It is the enemy who is engaging in war and we are seeking to provide the necessary requirements that would enable us to confront this enemy.

[Question] You said it is war but we see only a one-sided war: It is the enemy who is bombing and occupying, while the war option is not available to us Arabs.

[Answer] In fact the Arabs are defending. I do not wish to use words that may be construed as implying more than they mean. The Arabs are in a state of defense and must build up their defensive strength so that every inch of the occupied territories, whether Palestine or elsewhere, will be liberated.

[Question] Since the 1973 war the Arabs have been defending, but only by political and economic means, while Israel is constantly engaged in an open war and carries out military operations everywhere. Can we as Arabs -- with Syria being a principal confrontation state -- go beyond political and economic defense to military defense in an atmosphere of Arab division?

[Answer] At the Rabat summit we suggested the need to achieve a military balance between Egypt and Israel and Syria and Israel because we saw that the enemy was fighting the Arabs on one front at a time. Moreover, we were afraid that the time would come when Egypt would leave [the Arab ranks]. Therefore, we proposed the theory of strategic balance between Syria and Israel on the one hand and Egypt and Israel on the other. We in Syria adopted this line and began working to build our military strength; we employed maximum resources. But as you see, we are not facing only Israeli resources but also the resources of the whole Western world. The United States pays Israel more than $3.5 billion from its treasury. In other words an Israeli citizen receives more in U.S. aid than a U.S. citizen receives from internal U.S. expenditures. Syria depends primarily on its own strength to confront Israel's own strength and U.S. support. Therefore, we have been unable to achieve the desired balance in the past and for this reason we have been insisting on an Arab role to achieve this balance. There are Arab contributions, but they do not cover the existing gap between [what Syria has] and the total of what Israel has and obtains from the United States and the Western world.

Consequently, we can see the gravity of the peripheral battles in which the Arabs could be involved and the effect of such battles on the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict, be these peripheral battles between one Arab country and another or between the Arab countries and some non-Arab countries.

For example, if we take what some Arab countries have given to Iraq in its war against Iran, which is about $30 billion, and add to this the losses that Iraq has suffered and Iraq's military expenditure, this sum -- if paid into the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict -- would have been sufficient to liberate every inch of Palestine. On the other hand, if we compare this with what has been paid into the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict, we would find that the difference is great. [sentence as published] For this reason I would say that Arab responsibility in bridging the gap in the strategic field between us and the Israeli enemy is great. When the Arab countries make a contribution they do so on the basis of two considerations; the national consideration that the Israeli enemy is threatening the Arab nation as a whole and the individual consideration that they too are the target of this aggression. Therefore, we have believed from the beginning in the importance of military preparation. In any case we are optimistic because if we look at the development of the situation in general we find it to be in our favor. It is not only a matter of how many tanks and airplanes you possess -- although this is a prime matter -- but of having a society capable of managing the battle.

[Question] You have said that certain Arab states have given Iraq $30 billion and that if that sum were given to you, it would have been possible to liberate every inch of Palestine. Can you tell us how much Syria has received?

[Answer] I only mentioned that because from the very beginning we have been aware of the danger of peripheral battles. After the corrective movement led by President al-Asad, we in Syria laid firm principles in our policy. The first principle is that Israel is enemy number one, and that, accordingly, our main efforts should be channeled in that direction and that we must avoid marginal battles and work for Arab solidarity to ensure the pan-Arab dimension of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

By referring to the Iraqi-Iranian war I meant to show how exhausting this war has been to us. Naturally I would have liked not to draw such a comparison, but since the Baghdad summit Syria has been receiving less than $1.3 billion annually.

[Question] How do you personally assess the Fes conference. Was it a success or a failure, and why?

[Answer] I personally do not believe that the Fes conference failed.

[Question] Was it successful?

[Answer] Say that it was successful in the sense that for the first time the difference of opinion were not cushioned by the media. For the first time there were differences that did not lead to conflict. This is a healthy sign in Arab activity and it calls for optimism. In the past any differences of opinion always led either to a conflict in the information media or a coverup. Both of these symptoms are unhealthy. By comparison with other summit conferences the Fes summit was a success. For example, in comparing it with the Amman conference we see that at the Amman conference great resolutions were adopted, but where are these resolutions? In Fes all the Arab states participated without any boycott. An issue was raised at the foreign ministers conference. There was no consensus of views on that issue, but still the summit conference did not lead to Arab conflicts or hypocrisy. I will say more. We had our viewpoint and some of our brothers had another viewpoint. I tell you now that our relations with these brothers are much better than they were before the Fes conference. For example, some had imagined that this matter [the disagreement at Fes] would create an embarrassing situation between Syria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This did not happen. It was agreed between us and the brothers in the kingdom that a difference of opinion does not and cannot possibly lead to a dispute between the two states. President al-Asad's visit to Saudi Arabia was one of his best visits to the kingdom. There was profound understanding on all points discussed in that the differences of opinion did not lead to a political dispute. The reason is that both sides believed that they were expressing their views in the supreme Arab interest.

[Question] This makes us wonder what prompted President al-Asad to absent himself from the summit conference suddenly. Is there an explanation other than the previous one that spoke of "special circumstances?"

[Answer] In his latest press statement the president spoke about the reasons. I believe that the postponement of the conference was a healthy sign. It is much better for the Arabs to say we have postponed the conference to allow continuation of deliberations -- which is what is going on now -- than to falsely say we have reached agreement or to announce division, which is a serious matter.

[Question] Do you not believe that the phenomenon of the absence of some Arab leaders from the summit conferences merely because they do not agree with a state that has an item on the agenda defeats the main purpose of the conference, namely the discussion of differences to arrive ultimately at a unified Arab position, especially since there can be no dialogue in the absence of the leaders?

[Answer] Absence is not the customary thing in conferences, but sometimes certain circumstances result in the absence of one leader or another. Usually all leaders attend but if the circumstances dictate that somebody else attend, it is natural and healthy because whoever comes to the conference does so with full authorization. Those who attended the Fes conference had authorization. I believe that I had more authorization there than the Moroccan prime minister had at the Amman conference.

[Question] Since the aim of any summit conference is to resolve differences -- because in the absence of differences there is no need for a summit conference -- the failure of any leader to participate may be interpreted as a desire to maintain and even intensify these differences, do you not think?

[Answer] I do not share your opinion that the aim of summit conferences is to resolve differences.

[Question] Is it to create new differences?

[Answer] We are now 21 states and therefore 21 policies. Until we achieve Arab unity and have one Arab state the differences in the Arab arena will continue and there will be varying views and different tactical and strategic objectives. Every country will have its own problems and these problems will determine its position on one topic or another. So, if we say that there can be no conference before these differences are resolved there will never be a summit conference because these differences are continuing. However, there is agreement on certain fundamental issues. For example nobody in the Arab world would dispute the aggressive nature of Israel and the need to confront it. Therefore, our common denominator is work to promote the best circumstances for the fulfillment of the common aim. There are certain differences which we must seek to eliminate but we must not hold up joint Arab action for the common objectives until all other differences are resolved. Naturally, Arab differences should be kept to a minimum if possible. Here the importance of work outside the conference emerges because the way the discussions proceed at summit conferences does not resolve the differences.

[Question] So the method is wrong?

[Answer] I believe that the existing formulas should be revised. Let us look at the Tunis conference or the Amman conference for example. The conferences began with a speech of salutation and ended with a speech of salutation. The work of the foreign ministers was reviewed. There was no political discussion on the topics on the agenda. This method should be revised and amended.

[Question] Was this repeated at the Fes summit?

[Answer] There were no discussions at the Fes summit conference. There were discussions at the foreign ministers conference but not the summit conference.

[Question] If the Arab leaders lack the courage to face each other to settle their differences, will they have the courage to confront the Zionist enemy and the plots hatched against the region?

[Answer] "They lack courage" is a big phrase. I believe that all our leaders have the courage to face anything. No absence from any conference was a result of marginal differences between one country and another.

[Question] Then what is to prevent them from meeting and settling their differences?

[Answer] There are deep-seated differences and we do not expect differences to be settled through courtesy between two sides. They can only be settled through in-depth subjective discussions. This cannot be done in 5 or 10 hours or in one or two sessions. If we want to eliminate our differences we must do so in a suitable atmosphere. Assuming there is a problem between one country and another and we enter the summit conference with each of the two countries trying to explain its position and offer justifications the result will be that the conferees will be divided into two groups, one siding with one of the two countries and the other siding with the other. This would only aggravate the differences. Discussion of Arab differences must be done in a suitable atmosphere. The fact that they are not discussed at a certain summit conference is a satisfactory sign.

[Question] If the Arab leaders do not believe that a summit conference is the right place for settling their differences and therefore absent themselves, what place is suitable for settling these differences?

[Answer] I do not know of any leader who failed to attend because of the differences. The aim of the summit conference is not to settle differences -- important as they may be -- but to work for joint Arab action to achieve common objectives.

If we were to look at the political map of the Arab world, we might not find two neighboring countries who do not disagree. Does this mean that Arab joint action should be impeded? Some differences are 20, 25 or 30 years old. Are we to postpone joint Arab action against the Israeli enemy until these differences are settled? I can give you scores of examples relating to Arab bilateral relations. If we look at these examples as the basic issues that must be resolved before we tackle the situation with the principal enemy then it would be dozens of years before we confronted the enemy. Therefore, we must look at the picture from the right angle -- the angle of the Arab-Israeli conflict. When everyone does this it will reflect on their bilateral relations and their differences, however great.

[Question] At the Baghdad summit conference the Arab leaders met and disagreed, then they held more discussions and arrived at what they called "the minimum degree of solidarity." At the Amman summit conference only some of the Arab leaders were present. Some other states completely boycotted the conference. We know what happened at the Fes conference. The Arab world was divided and so Israel made its move on the Golan Heights. God knows what will happen at the next summit conference. So the course of Arab summits is a downward course. Do you not believe that the Arab people have been wronged, if not by the leaders then by the summit conferences?

[Answer] At the Baghdad summit conference there were discussions indeed and there were numerous points of view but there was no disagreement regarding the nature of the enemy and means of confronting him. This is why it was possible to absorb these numerous viewpoints. In Amman there was disagreement regarding the phase the Arab nation was passing through and the attitude of certain Arab states at the time. We tried hard to postpone the conference in order to remove the obstacles and put matters on the right course. At the Fes summit conference there was no disagreement regarding the nature of the enemy and the phase. There were various views as to the ways of dealing with this phase. So the conference was postponed to allow for the continuation of discussions on these views and to combine them into one view that would enable us to deal with this phase, the nature of which we are all agreed upon. Therefore I do not see any downward trend. On the contrary I see a healthy sign because if we had met in Fes and issued a statement saying there was agreement, and then everyone went his own way, I do not think that this would have served joint Arab action. It was the desire to reach agreement on the method of confrontation, not division, that led to the postponement of the conference. Except for the Camp David group, I do not see any division in the Arab world on the question of confrontation with Israel. There was no disagreement between us and Saudi Arabia about whether Israel is an enemy or whether it seeks expansion. There was no disagreement, but various views were expressed about methods. We agreed to postpone the conference to make room for more deliberations aimed at achieving agreement on methods, and this is what is happening now.

[Question] What is your attitude now toward the Saudi peace plan? Do you have any reservations?

[Answer] In this respect I wish to refer to what His Highness Prince Fahd said in the press statement he made after meeting with the president [al-Asad] in Riyadh. He said these [the Saudi plan] are views that no longer belong to us but are open to discussion and amendment and we support whatever the Arabs agree upon. This is what Prince Fahd, who formulated these ideas, said:

The fact is that these ideas were not discussed during the president's visit to Riyadh because Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights was a new development which required a general reconsideration of all the available ways of confronting the enemy and dealing with this development. We and our brothers in Saudi Arabia have agreed to continue and to intensify our contacts.

We are optimistic that we will go to the next summit conference under better Arab circumstances. We must tell our people: Israel continues to pursue its expansionist policy and many burdens lie ahead on a long road full of pain and difficulties, and you must prepare yourselves for this road.

[Question] You have said that Syria, while continuing the military mobilization to achieve balance with Israel, is not ignoring the political aspect of the struggle. On this basis, do you not believe that it would be appropriate for the Arabs to offer a peaceful option, provided it ensures the return of the occupied territory and usurped rights as well as the establishment of a Palestinian state, at least as an attempt to win world public opinion and contain Israel politically?

[Answer] When Israel says that the Golan Heights are a part of the Hebrew state, when all states condemn this decision with the Security Council passing a resolution calling on Israel to rescind it, and when Israel rejects this resolution, what is the lesson that we should learn from this? If the aim is to promote international pressure on Israel, such pressure is now available. We always talk about world public opinion. Important as it is, it must not be more important than public opinion in our own countries. Since 1967 we in the Arab world have been talking about a political settlement and we have made the people think that it can be achieved, but what has happened? 'Abd an-Nasir accepted the Jarring plan, and after him As-Sadat accepted the same plan and all the ideas submitted by Jarring, but who aborted the Jarring initiative? 'Abd an-Nasir accepted the Rogers plan -- an American plan -- but who foiled it? Furthermore, As-Sadat accepted the Camp David accord and signed a treaty in which he forfeited Egypt's sovereignty and Palestine, but what has Camp David achieved?

[Question] Do you not believe that the tradegy of these initiatives is that they were based on wrong foundations without regard for full Arab rights? They contained many concessions. This is not the case with the Saudi peace plan because it advocates the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and Palestinian rights, the dismantling of the settlements and the setting up of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

[Answer] If the idea is to tell the world that we are for peace, I do not think that anyone in the world doubts this. Furthermore, what good is it to win 1 or 2 million people, or even 100 states, over to our side and lose public opinion in our contries if Israel refuses to budge from its position?

[Question] Who said we would lose public opinion in our countries? Do you personally, as an Arab citizen, reject the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, the dismantling of the Jewish settlements and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital -- all these provisions are included in the Saudi peace plan?

[Answer] It seems that you want to engage in a discussion on a topic which no longer preoccupies our people. The question now is how do we face Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights. It is not a matter of stating what we want, because we have agreed on that at all our summit conferences. The problem is what the enemy wants, and how to confront the enemy. The enemy wants all Syria, all Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf and Egypt. Therefore we must provide the requirements to deal with the question of "what the enemy wants." It was natural that Prince Fahd did not discuss the ideas [the Saudi peace plan] during President Al-Asad's recent visit to Riyadh, because he understands the seriousness of the present phase. It is natural that this should not be a topic for discussion in the media. There is an open line between us and our brothers in Saudi Arabia. We discuss all matters of interest to the Arab nation on the basis of our understanding of the supreme Arab interests and of the importance of joint work against the dangers threatening the Arab nation. This is why I say that before we convene a summit conference we must agree on the methods of confronting these dangers.

[Question] Do you still hold the view that either we drive Israel into the sea or no solution at all?

[Answer] If someone else asked this question I would have given him a different answer. Our aim as a nation is to regain every inch of the occupied Arab territory, but there are stages. Every stage we fulfill or pass through must not be in conflict with the stages to follow. We are optimistic about the Arab future. Time is not the pressing factor. The Arab nation is a patient nation and has vast resources, and in the end it will be able to use these resources and score a real victory.

[Question] Did you not welcome the Geneva peace plan for the Middle East?

[Answer] We have not taken a stand in support of this or that plan.

[Question] What in your opinion are the chances of Egypt returning to the Arab fold?

[Answer] We believe that Egypt will return to its natural place when it removes the dust of Camp David and terminates the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. When this happens Egypt will be able to reoccupy its natural place in the heart of the Arab world. We believe that our people in Egypt will be able to achieve this. We hope it will be soon.

[Question] Let us move to your relations with Iran. How can these warm relations continue against the background of Iran's open deals with Israel, as admitted by Rafsanjani?

[Answer] This is not true. Iran does not deal with Israel. There is no evidence of this whatsoever. We have definite information that this will not happen. More than one state might have dealings with Israel before Islamic Iran does. This allegation is unfair and unfounded.

[Question] The strange thing is that you defend Iran more than you defend any Arab state.

[Answer] No, this is not true at all. One must be fair and tell the truth. The Iranian revolution was a great gain but unfortunately some of our brothers failed to understand this fact and engaged in a crazy war. They should not have done that. We can see the massive losses we are all suffering as a result of this war.

[Question] Your "brothers" say their lands and waters are occupied and because they have not been returned to them in accordance with international agreements they are fighting in order to liberate them. You are in the best position to appreciate the problem of land occupation; the Golan is occupied and, as you said, there is no other way for liberation except military means.

[Answer] In any case the agreement concluded in 1975 was signed by the shah and the Iraqi president. We were against this agreement. We believe that border disputes between two neighboring countries who have Islam in common should not be resolved by war.

When our brothers in Iraq signed the agreement in 1975 they were happy with it and held celebrations. They sent Boumediene to mediate with us so that we would declare our approval of the agreement but we refused.

Then the day came when they said that they signed this agreement because the shah was stronger. This might be true. But if today they are stronger and Iran weaker and they tear up this agreement, the day will come when Iran will regain its strength and tear up any new agreement signed with Iraq under Iraq's new strength. Thus the area will remain in a successive chain of wars. Therefore, I do not think that this is the right way; rather, it is patience and dialogue that lead to agreement. There are no two Arab countries that have no border disputes. Have any of them thought of resorting to force? Never.

For this reason we believe that this war is serious and destructive and what we said following the outbreak of the war is now being said by the Arab brothers, including our Iraqi brothers.

[Question] Certain reports have said that Syria might ask for a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union following Israel's conclusion of such an agreement with the United States. Is this likely?

[Answer] We will discuss all means of confronting the enemy after the Arab foreign ministers meeting because we want the Arab role to be the principal role. Naturally, we will do all we can toward providing all the requirements for confronting the new grave development in the area. Our relations with the Soviet Union are good, but the nature of these relations is different from that of U.S.-Israeli relations.

[Question] Therefore, you might make a decision regarding the conclusion of a strategic cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in the light of the outcome of the Arab foreign ministers meeting.

[Answer] Yes, because every step we take that would benefit us as a nation and strengthen us in confronting the Israeli challenge will be taken in the light of consultations and contacts with our Arab brothers.

[Question] Let us move to the Lebanese crisis. Most of the Lebanese parties say that the solution of this crisis lies in Syria taking its hands off Lebanon. Is there hope of doing so?

[Answer] First, Syria does not have its hands on Lebanon. Second, which parties want a break between Lebanon and Syria? If there is a party that wants to control Lebanon and Syria? If there is a party that wants to control Lebanon such a party does not represent Lebanese public opinion. There are genuine forces in Lebanon. There are the nationalist forces with their various factions and there is the great majority of Lebanese, both Muslims and Christians, who believe that relations with Syria should be the bridge and that Syria has offered and is offering sacrifices in Lebanon as nobody else has done.

Who is the one who says take your hands off Lebanon? It is this "one" who should be asked to take Israel's hands off Lebanon.

[Question] There is what is known as the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Don't you think that the front's activities and actions have lessened to a great extent. Even President al-Asad made his tour to rally Arab support against the decision annexing the Golan he began this tour with Gulf states and not the steadfastness and confrontation states.

[Answer] In our view the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was a major action in the Arab arena as an answer to As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and to Camp David. It has played a positive role in the Arab situation in confronting the Camp David policy. As for President al-Asad's tour it has nothing to do with the attitude of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

[Question] The foreign media has persistently divided the Arab world into hardline states, meaning Syria and the rest of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states, and moderates, such as Saudi Arabia and others. If we understand that Saudi "moderation" demands the restoration of the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, as the Saudi peace plan calls for, will you explain to us the concept of your "hard line?"

[Answer] In my view there are not two different concepts in nationalist and patriotic matters. Nobody can forsake the land. In essence there is no moderate or hardliner. There is nobody among the Arabs who believes that the Zionist entity is a legitimate entity. There is none among them who believes that Israel has the right to a grain of sand in Palestine. However, there are differences of views over the means and stages.

BEGIN, ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLD MEETING 6 JAN

Begin To Visit Romania

TA061248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] This story has just come in from the newsroom: Prime Minister Begin has accepted an invitation to visit Romania. The prime minister's spokesman, Uri Porat, told reporters that the visiting Romanian envoy had extended the invitation during his 90-minute meeting this morning with the prime minister. A date has yet to be set. This morning's session dealt with international issues, the situation in the region and bilateral relations. Spokesman Porat also said that relations between Israel and Romania would be closer in the future, especially in the economic sector.

IDF Radio Reports Meeting

TA061643 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the envoy of the president of Romania, Vasile Pungan, today agreed in Jerusalem on tightening economic cooperation between the countries. In the political sphere, Mr Begin took advantage of the meeting to explain Israel's positions on the situation in the area in general and the Golan Heights Law in particular. Gad Becker, our political correspondent, reports on the Begin-Pungan meeting in Jerusalem today:

For 1 hour and 45 minutes the prime minister and the envoy of the president of Romania held a conversation. Besides them, only the director general of the Foreign Ministry was in the room, noting the contents of the talk. It appears that an emphasis was placed on economic ties. The prime minister acceded to proposals and requests by President Ceausescu on this subject. After the talk, it was reported that economic cooperation between the two countries will become closer.

Pungan is also scheduled to meet Minister of Industry Gid'on Pat. Pungan gave the prime minister a message in which President Ceausescu mentioned international and regional issues and Israeli-Romanian relations. No clear details have been reported about the political contents of the talk. The prime minister gave the Romanian envoy several documents, in which Israel detailed and explained its analysis of what is occurring in the area, especially after the Golan Law. Mr Begin asked that the material be used to answer several of Ceausescu's questions.

Further Details

TA070857 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Romanian special envoy Vasile Pungan urged Premier Menahem Begin yesterday to seek negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but Begin insisted that the Camp David framework still offers the only viable path to a Middle East peace.

The Romanian envoy, diplomatic trouble-shooter for President Nicolae Ceausescu, is understood to have offered his president's good offices in trying to arrange contacts between Israel and the PLO or between Israel and Syria. But Begin, in a 90-minute conversation, stalwartly defended the present peace process and the autonomy talks as the hopeful and practical method to proceed.

The premier spoke elaborately and eloquently about the risks and sacrifices that Israel had undertaken in the peace process. He sought to persuade a sceptical Pungan that an autonomy agreement can be achieved -- and can be applied in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli sources said that no "outstanding or dramatic results" had emerged from the premier's meeting with the Romanian emissary.

The premier's spokesman said that the meeting with Begin had been "very fruitful" especially in the field of commercial ties. There would be a "strengthening of relations" between the two countries in the field of trade as a result of Pungan's visit.

The envoy is to meet with the ministers of finance and trade today to pursue the commercial discussions.

Begin's spokesman said the premier had accepted "in principle," an invitation to visit Romania again (he was there in autumn 1977) -- when his health and the burdens of his office permitted.

Begin and Pungan spoke in English (Pungan once served as Romanian ambassador in London and knows English well). The only other person present was Dr David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry. (Directors general were exempted from yesterday's one-day civil service strike.)

EHRLICH INCREASES YAMIT SETTLERS COMPENSATION

TA061338 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] It has been learned from the Agriculture Ministry that today Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich decided to increase the amount of compensation payments [to the Yamit district evacuees] by 20 percent, bringing the total to 4.1 billion shekels compared with 3.4 billion shekels stipulated by the Cabinet. Ehrlich believes Israel must pay the price for peace with Egypt and if the government does not accept the agreement [sikumim] he has reached he will no longer deal with the issue of compensation.

Ehrlich's associates said he is the 12th negotiator on behalf of the government and he had inherited the complexity of problems from his predecessors and he was charged with the mission to conclude these affairs.

Our political correspondent notes that Ministers Levi and Aridor firmly objected to the larger compensation payments. Levi regards these payments as running counter to any criteria. According to him, these payments would be at the expense of other social strata and Ehrlich was not authorized to settle the compensation issue. The finance minister said that he would not, under any circumstances, agree to the proposed additional payments and emphasized that he is not even able to meet the wage demands of striking civil servants. The violators of the law in Yamit should have been brought to trial and punished, according to Aridor.

Further Details

TA061451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich will announce at tomorrow's Cabinet session that the ministerial Committee for Yamit District Affairs has concluded its task whether the Cabinet accepts its proposal or rejects it. Minister Levi and Aridor objected to a decision reached by Ehrlich and so the matter will be brought to the Cabinet. It has been reported that the Ministry of Agriculture has reached an agreement with 95 percent of the residents of the district other than people from Ne'ot Sinay and Peri'el.

Ministry of Agriculture sources said that according to Ehrlich's decision, the total of the compensation will be 4,100 shekels, 20 percent more than determined in the government's statement of principles on the issue. Minister David Levi's confidants said that the inhabitants have been promised another 1 billion shekels in compensation in addition to the sum determined by the Cabinet.

Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that the settlers' lawyers guaranteed that their clients would accept the judgment of the minister provided the Cabinet also approves it. To date a little more than 1 billion shekels has been paid to the settlers. The remainder of the money will be received by Moshavim members after the evacuation.

Ministry of Agriculture experts assume that the value of the greenhouses in the Yamit district is 500 million shekels.

Settlers Warn Government

TA061931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The head of the Yamit Settlements Committee has warned that if the Cabinet tomorrow does not approve the Ehrlich committee's recommendations the Yamit district settlers will end all contacts with it and the committee will instruct the settlers not to evacuate the district in 3 months. The head of the committee, Yitzhaq Regev, sent a telegram on this to Minister Ehrlich this evening.

Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that only two Yamit district settlements, Ne'ot Sinay and Peri'el, have not yet reached an agreement with the agriculture minister on the compensation issue. The Agriculture Ministry officials are offering the Ne'ot Sinay inhabitants only one-tenth of what they demand, 5 million shekels per family in contrast with the 50 million shekels per family they have demanded.

Cabinet Approves Compensation

TA071139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1124 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Midday Newsreel report]

[Text] The extraordinary Cabinet session on the compensations to be paid to Yamit residents has, I am told, ended, and the results, prior to the report we are due to receive from our political correspondent who is in front of the prime minister's home, are as follows: five ministers in favor of Minister Ehrlich's proposal to pay 4.1 billion shekels to the Yamit settlers; four ministers against; two ministers abstained, and two Cabinet members did not participate in the vote. Thus, the proposal of Agriculture Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich has been adopted.

TWO WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED

TA281950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Two new settlements have recently been established in Judaea and Samaria, and two more are slated to go up soon in the Jericho area. Today a mobile postal route to the settlements in Samaria was inaugurated. The communications minister promised improved communications service in the area, though he was critical of the pace of populating Judaea and Samaria. Here is a report from our settlement affairs correspondent, Yig'al Goren:

[Begin Goren videotape] While the public's attention has been focused on events in the Yamit district, the settlement activity throughout Judaea and Samaria has been continuing. To the dozens of settlements established in recent years, two more have just been added without any fanfare. One settlement is 'Ateret, which is situated on one of the high ridges dominating the Neve Zuf-Bi'r Zayt road. 'Ateret, we were told today, is going up near Bi'r Zayt in order to strengthen the Jewish hold in the area, where there have been many incidents between Jewish settlers and Arabs in the past few years. The other new settlement, called Psagot, has been built above Ramallah and Al-Birah. It is noteworthy that like Qiryat Arba', which is adjacent to Hebron, Psagot, too, is right next to the buildings of Ramallah. The intention is to construct a service center there for all the settlements in the Judaea and Binyamin region. [end videotape]

COMMENTARY ON STATIONING MFO IN TIRAN, SANAFIR

TA061234 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Jan 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Key Is in the Gulf of Elat"]

[Text] The Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] will deploy in the Sinai approximately 1 month before Israel completes its withdrawal, within 75 days. Nevertheless, there still remain many questions both regarding its composition and the sites of its deployment.

The most sensitive site, on which a decision has not yet been made, are the isles of Sanafir and Tiran in the entrance to the Gulf of Elat. Following exhausting negotiations, these isles were included in the buffer zone, they will be under MFO control. However, apparently there are some people in Washington who do not want to anger Saudi Arabia -- which has been urging Egypt to give back the isles -- and thus it wants to shirk the responsibility imposed on the MFO by the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

While it must only supervise and report on all parts of the buffer zone, the peace treaty explicitly states that the MFO must see to free sailing in the Straits of Tiran.

This is an active duty rather than just a supervisory role. To carry out this mission, the MFO must retain the keys to the entrance to the Gulf of Elat. Whoever shirks such a responsibility will be abandoning the main mission it has been charged to carry out.

Stationing the MFO in these isles would relieve Egypt of Saudi pressure to gain ownership over the isles after the Israeli withdrawal. Saudi Arabia is not bound by the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. However, free sailing in the Gulf of Elat is the foundation on which the entire building of peace between us and Egypt lies. The blockade of the straits in 1967 by the Egyptians started the wheels of war. The building of peace calls for preventing any possible threat against free access to and from Elat.

If the MFO is not stationed in the isles of Tiran and Sanafir, Egypt would be laid bare to Saudi pressure for the return of the isles. If God forbid, Egypt should give in to this pressure, Saudi Arabia would be prone to pressure by the terrorist organizations and the rejectionist front which will exploit this key location to harrass sailing in the entrance to the Gulf of Elat. Thus, the bridge of peace between Israel and Egypt, which we have laboriously built over the last 4 years, would be destroyed.

AUTONOMY OFFICIAL BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE

TA070911 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The senior official in charge of the autonomy talks told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday that one of the reasons why the U.S. is about to become more involved in the talks is to forestall possible surprises by Israel in the form of a fait accompli with regard to Judaea and Samaria.

Haym Kubersky, the director general of the Interior Ministry who briefed the committee on the state of the autonomy talks, said the passing of the Golan Law, which took Washington by surprise, motivated the Americans to keep a closer eye on Israel and to influence Israel towards moderation.

Kubersky said that apprehensions that the passing of the Golan Law would make Egypt extremist were proven false. Egypt has taken great care not to say or do anything that might hamper the autonomy talks, he said.

Kubersky told the committee that Egypt still insists as firmly as before that the administrative council of the autonomy should have a much larger number of members than the 11 or so proposed by Israel.

He said that despite Egyptian willingness to treat east Jerusalem as an issue totally outside the framework of the autonomy, Egypt refused to budge from its demand that the east Jerusalem Arabs be given the vote for the autonomous council.

He said that Egyptian objections to Israel having full or even partial control of land allocations in Judaea and Samaria stemmed from the Egyptian desire to prevent further West Bank and Gaza Arabs for boycotting the autonomy talks was the Israel insistence on control of land.

Amnon Linn (Likud-La'am) said that if Israel wanted to go all out to complete the autonomy talks by this April, and if it discovered that the key lay in granting the vote to east Jerusalem Arabs, it should consider doing so with an open mind and not rule the idea out totally, as it has done so far.

BRIEF HAIG VISIT SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK

TA061842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Report by political affairs correspondent Alan Ben-'Am]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state will fly first to Egypt; that is on Tuesday [12 January] after attending a NATO meeting in Brussels. He will arrive in Israel on Wednesday [13 January] for meetings with Prime Minister Begin and with other Israeli leaders. The main subject of those meetings; the autonomy negotiations. After talks also on Thursday, Haig will fly back to the United States.

It is not clear if the brief Haig visit to the region next week will lead to the cancellation of reported plans for a longer trip to the area in February and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who was due to go to Cairo next Monday for talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali on normalization in Sinai and the Israeli withdrawal plans for that region, is going to have to postpone that visit because of the Haig trip here next week.

Haig May Raise 'New Ideas'

TA071049 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Report by Washington correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] During his visit to Egypt and Israel next week Secretary of State Alexander Haig may raise "new ideas" to solve some of the disputed issues in the autonomy talks.

This was stated by sources in Washington last night. The new U.S. ideas which will be formulated in consultations in the U.S. capital this week deal with, among other things, the dispute about the right of Arabs of east Jerusalem to vote for the autonomy institutions.

U.S. sources said that Haig intends to raise the new ideas as proof of U.S. willingness to begin acting energetically in the autonomy talks in order to make some progress by the time Israel has completed its withdrawal from the Sinai.

The United States believes that Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his senior ministers will be willing to meet the U.S. compromise proposals halfway and revive the autonomy talks in the next few months. Administration officials say their hope is based on the assumption that Israel, just like the United States, is obviously interested in seeing that the talks are not at a dead end close to the date of the final withdrawal from the Sinai.

AMBASSADOR TO UN MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART

TA062013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, met today with the current chairman of the Security Council, the ambassador of the USSR, Oleg Troyanovskiy, before the resumption of the Security Council debate on the Golan Law. Afterward an Israeli spokesman reported that that talk had been routine and the Security Council chairman reported that the debate would apparently last for several days.

PROJECT TO SETTLE 20,000 JEWS IN GOLAN LAUNCHED

TA061921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Report by correspondent Hayim Hech]

[Excerpts] The night after the Knesset vote on the Golan Law Golan settlers began planning project Hanukkah. Its goal is to give real and practical content to the legal formulations, which are important in themselves of course. The first stage in the campaign -- whose goal is to bring an additional 20,000 Jews to the Golan -- is the establishment of seven new settlements: a settlement on Qeta' mountain in the north which will be called Mizpe Ram; Bene Betera, east of Birkat Ram; another settlement between Ramat Magshimim and Yonatan; a settlement sponsored by the farmers union in 'Ayn Simsim; Bet Sayda, east of the Jordan park; a kibbutz in the Si'on Nahal outpost; and a large regional center near the (Ghasib) intersection.

The economic basis of the new Golan settlements will be industry. Shim'on Sheves, the chairman of the Golan Settlement Committee, finds readiness and cooperation on this issue from all government ministries.

The Golan settlers have already begun setting up core groups in Israel and abroad since it is clear to everyong that, above all, people are needed to carry out all the settlement plans.

BAMAHANE: EYTAN DISCUSSES SYRIAN INTENTIONS

TA061029 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan in this week's edition of BAMAHANE -- date, place of interview not given]

[Text] "In my opinion, Syria is contemplating moves beyond its political activities as regards various spheres: the Golan Heights Law, its activities in Lebanon and the terrorist activities in Lebanon and Jordan." Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan made these remarks in an interview published in this week's edition of BAMAHANE.

The chief of staff told BAMAHANE that Syria's moves to date have conformed to its defense establishment evaluations formulated immediately after the Golan Heights Law was passed in the Knesset. "The Syrian moves are related to an increased state of alert and the Syrian Army's capabilities in its present configuration. They have not changed alignments, nor have they deployed their army in a different way," the chief of staff said.

Lieutenant General Eytan added that Syria cannot set out on an overt and extensive war against Israel on its own, and he expressed his belief that the Syrians are also aware of this fact. Eytan said that the activities of the terrorists indicate that they intend to renew the fire and it is highly possible that the Syrians are preparing the terrorists for such an eventuality. According to Chief of Staff Eytan, Israel may have to change its goals in its war against the terrorists. Referring to terrorist activities in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, Eytan said: "We curbed their activities there."

The chief of staff believes that UNIFIL has significantly improved its performance in southern Lebanon in the last year.

Speaking about possible cooperation between Israel and the United States, Eytan said: "It is very important for us to get to know the working procedures of the U.S. Army and for them to get to know us. Plans to this effect were first formulated in 1977. However, at that time, the plans referred to military activity alone and they were not enveloped in politics."

Referring to Egypt, Eytan said: "There is no talk about military cooperation between us and them." Addressing the issue of education activities in the IDF the chief of staff said: "I cannot conceive of any criticism about our actions in this sphere. Criticism should be directed at the government rather than at the army."

The DAVAR military correspondent adds: Authoritative military sources do not rule out the possibility that PDRY troops have been stationed along the Syrian lines on the Golan Heights. However, the sources stress that there is no question of the presence of "a PDRY force" in this front. A report to this effect was published in MA'ARIV yesterday. The report cited remarks made by Syrian Druze to their relatives on the Israeli side during their latest biweekly routine meeting.

Within the Syrian efforts to expand the front of confrontation with Israel, soldiers and units from Arab armies are occasionally deployed along Syrian lines. This phenomenon was particularly evident during the Yom Kippur war when Saudi and Moroccan troops, and occasionally Algerian soldiers, were deployed in that area along with units from communist bloc countries. Syria participates in maneuvers conducted by other Arab armies, particularly in the operation of sophisticated Soviet weapons. This was the background for a recently published report about a Syrian "airlift" to Libya.

HA'ARETZ: SYRIA REEXAMINING MILITARY OPTION

TA070946 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] The Syrian leadership will reexamine the possibility of using the military option against Israel following the completion of the main phase of the political process in the UN Security Council regarding the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights.

Arab sources in Damascus and Beirut, including the Beirut newspaper AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, report that Syria has quietly completed preparations for a possible realization of the military option and the establishment of a war cabinet in the wake of Israel's demonstrative steps.

The sources report that all steps have been taken to facilitate a rapid transition into a state of emergency in Syria, including a transition into an emergency economy in Syria, and the operations of regional defense systems. These aspects have even been exercised recently: there have been mock air raids, emergency warehouses were operated and air raid shelters were prepared.

The sources emphasize that Damascus appears to be calm but the truth is exactly the opposite. The Syrian Government's moves were based on the assumption that a fifth war against Israel might erupt any time and, therefore, its military moves have been limited but continuous. From this point onward, the Syrian leadership headed by President Al-Asad may decide at any time on a possible military option and, in that case, it would only be necessary to adopt certain limited measures a short time before zero hour.

According to sources, in the last few weeks Syria has stepped up supervision over the PLO and its has imposed on the terrorists full coordination and limited their freedom to act in southern Lebanon except in accordance with Damascus' guidelines.

Nevertheless, 'Arafat's associates continue to fear for his life in the wake of the assassination attempt against him perpetrated by Syrian agents. The watch on 'Arafat has increased and in the last few weeks he has been cutting down on his Damascus visits, and he tries to make those visits short, with a quick return to Beirut.

HA'ARETZ: OILFIELD DISCOVERED OPPOSITE BALUZA

TA041031 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by Mikha'el Garti]

[Text] A large oilfield with a potential production of 100,000 barrels a day has been discovered in the Mediterranean Sea opposite the Sinai shores in the vicinity of Baluza. The "Tinah-1" oilwell has been producing 5,000 barrels a day for about 1 month. The report about the discovery was confirmed yesterday by authoritative Egyptian sources, in reply to a question by HA'ARETZ.

The area of the discovery -- the Khalij at-Tinah Bay west of Sabkhat al-Bardawil -- was included in surveys conducted by companies with an Israeli licence. However, the explorations at the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's east of this site did not strike any findings.

Geologists note that this is the first time that oil has been discovered in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea, where Israel's shores are also located. According to professional jargon, this area has now become an "oil-producing district."

The discovery -- which has to date been published by a Swiss publication on oil issues, FOREIGN SCOUTING SERVICE -- was included in the report "Oil Explorations and Investments Company" submitted yesterday to the National Oil Company upon the completion of a comprehensive study on the oil potential of maritime explorations off Israel's shores. The study compiled by Dr David Niv states that resources should be allocated for offshore explorations. To this end, it recommends that a comprehensive seismic survey should be conducted with an investment of $3 million. Such a survey would make it possible to locate oil traps and begin explorations within approximately 4 years. The study also recommends the examination of very deep areas from which oil is not currently produced on the assumption that until the survey is completed technology for conducting deeper explorations would become available.

MEETING ON OAU CHAD FORCE OPENS IN LAGOS

AB061612 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 6 Jan (NAN) -- A two-day emergency meeting of countries contributing troops to the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad opened in Lagos today behind closed-doors.

The meeting, which is being presided over by the Nigerian external affairs minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, was convened to iron out possible conflicts in the deployment of troops by the countries concerned.

Professor Audu urged the meeting to tackle the problems of deployment of troops to Chad and find solutions to them.

He observed that the process of deploying troops to Chad had given rise to a number of problems since the arrival of the OAU peacekeeping force.

Professor Audu said that it is to the credit of Africa that this job of peace-keeping is being undertaken in Chad.

The minister expressed satisfaction that Chadians, who had fled the country, were now returning home.

He said that it was the hope of all that the positive development now being made, grew.

Present at the meeting were the Nigerian defense minister, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, Zairian foreign and deputy defence ministers and the Senegalese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Saloum Kande.

Others included Nigeria's minister of state for external affairs, Chief Patrick Bolokor, and the vice-chief of defence staff, Vice Admiral Hussein Abdullahi.

The commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, General Geofrey Ejiga, is attending the meeting as an observer.

Earlier, General Ejiga told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the situation in Chad was not as bad as was being reported by some foreign media.

The meeting, which ends tomorrow, is expected to issue a communique.

Libya Accused of Lying

AB061709 Lagos NAN in English 1703 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 6 Jan (NAN) -- The commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, Gen. Geofrey Ejiga, today in Lagos accused Libya of spreading false propaganda about the situation in Chad.

He made the accusation while addressing newsmen at the end of the opening session of the two-day emergency meeting of countries contributing troops to the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad.

Gen. Ejiga denied reports that troops of the former Chadian defence minister, Mr. Hissein Habre, had closed in on the OAU force.

He said: "We have never got involved in the fighting; our duty is to keep peace."

Answering a question, the commander said that he might not ask for more troops, adding: "It is not the number of men that matters, but how to mobilise them for peace-keeping."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD051920 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1731 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Green Hope Hall in Tripoli on the occasion of the final session of the General People's Congress -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Brothers, I would like to express at this time strong hope in the fact that it has become possible for the people's authority to be established and for a people to rule itself without a government. Evidence of this fact is this meeting of the secretaries of the basic popular congresses from all parts of the Jamahiriyah, the secretaries of the people's committees which are everywhere and the secretaries of the [word indistinct] people's congresses. These people are meeting, not in the way parliaments meet, since there can be no deputization for the people, the parliament is but a sentence in absentia. But the resolutions of the popular basic congresses are formulated at this meeting; these congresses represent all the popular masses.

There is strong hope that it is possible to establish a jamahiri system on earth. It seems that the beginning of the era of the masses has become a fact. It is rather strange that those who have laid down the cornerstone for the great era of the masses are but a small people who until recently were unknown.

At this moment, while we are standing here at the General People's Congress, we want to strengthen our self-reassurance more than ever before because we are capable of establishing a people's authority and of founding a jamahiriyah. We feel that the dictatorship of government is over and that it should be finished for good. We feel that the restrictions which used to fetter the citizen psychologically and materially are being smashed as a result of the effectiveness of the people's authority.

What I want to stress in this connection is the fact that the people are reassured psychologically and materially about their ability to run their own affairs without any ruler, without any imam, without any caliph because these examples I mentioned are on the list of the enemies of the masses. There is no democratic ruler and there is no democratic government at all. Government and democracy do not meet; a ruler and democracy do not meet.

The slogan 'no democracy without popular congresses' is not yet clear everywhere. Similarly, the slogans say that representation is charlatanism, that democracy is popular rule and not popular expression, and also attempts to undermine democracy and its popular alternative, are not yet clear. [sentence as heard] But the masses do sense that they face enemies, enemies of democracy, and they are fighting them every day.

This confirms the correctness of the historical strategic orientation followed by the Libyan people. Hence, the Libyan people have become the vanguard of peoples. I would also like in this respect to stress that the people must rely on themselves and they should not always expect somebody to come and deliver a speech in this place at the conclusion of the sessions of the General People's Congress. They also should not always expect someone to present draft laws and to submit them to the popular congresses or to work out an agenda for the popular congresses. These things must stop gradually, year after year.

Actually, this year, you have made a big step forward. For the first time, the popular congresses have prepared the agenda.

We are striving, and I personally strive, to absent ourselves gradually so that the people can replace us.

Two weeks ago, I went to a region inside the country. I particularly inspected a strategic road now being built, linking southern and central Libya, and also the areas where operations to produce artificial rain from clouds with the use of aircraft were conducted. We saw the results of producing artificial rain from clouds by using aircraft.

During these 2 weeks, there were many rumors. I heard about them and we laughed about them a lot. I was in that region and it was reported that I was in Moscow. Well, Moscow. First, I cannot go there this winter because of its subzero temperatures [word indistinct]. [applause]

Such rumors circulate when one doesn't speak on the radio. I deliberately avoided speaking on the radio. And all of us, those who lead the revolution, deliberately avoid speaking on the radio or in the papers. Let the popular masses speak on the radio. We want to eliminate individuals bent on substituting themselves for the will of the masses.

Your resolutions so far still do not go deep enough, I mean the serious problems are still being tackled superficially. As for the coastal strip, its issue is still pending and this is one of the grave resolutions. The question of oil is also a grave question. If we are to decide to do away with oil and do away with the United States, this is a grave resolution. Or, if we declare that we are not prepared for this, this is also a grave resolution and the United States and anyone can understand this. The transformation of production means that even government employees work productively, but this is also a problem. Is the government employee working in agriculture or in a workshop or any other productive work to earn an income, is he producing in the administrative job or not? Do we consider him to be someone doing a public service, thus, the community ensures his living so that he does not have to think about something else to bring him an income because the community will provide the income he needs? This you must define; it is not so easy. The transformation of production means that the armed forces -- until they disappear in the future when the armed people are established -- must also produce. Now the armed forces with their large ranks are consuming but not producing; they consume millions of dollars a month in salaries; tens of millions just to be prepared for war. War may not come. Preparing for war is a must, whether through the armed forces or the armed people. This is a big expenditure without a return. If there is a transformation of production, you must think about this. How can you be prepared for war and how can you make those who fight also work? Make everything available to them and bear this loss. These matters must be thoroughly discussed at the popular congresses.

You discussed the question of rural militarization when allocating its budget. If you succeed in militarization, then you must comprehend it fully. If you succeed in militarization, you would solve the problem of compulsory military service, the problem of the regular army, the problem of production. Militarization simply means that everyone is trained in the use of arms continuously and is aware of the combat unit to which he belongs. And during the war, he would be a fighting soldier. If we attain this, then there is no need for compulsory service. There is a handful of cowardly Libyans abroad who are afraid of compulsory service. Libyan women are being trained in the use of arms; there are now large fighting formations of women.

Circumstances show that wars are not over or peace established in the world. On the contrary, the world considers that force alone decides everything. However, force grows and becomes greater with the establishment of the armed people. Today you fight with 100,000 but tomorrow you fight with 1 million. Now you fight with 250,000 soldiers, tomorrow you will fight with 2 million members of the armed people. It is the armed people who cannot be defeated; there are no armed people who were defeated; but regular armies are defeated. We do not go back; we advance to confront all eventualities but in a manner that does not affect production.

The other point about education which you have been discussing is that the students, particularly the revolutionary forces, the revolutionary committees in colleges, are strict about establishing higher studies at home and they are not sending students abroad. From the revolutionary point of view, students abroad, especially those who have been sent from Libya, are a target for all hostile forces -- imperialism, Zionism, reaction -- who want to recruit them. In actual fact, 30 out of 4,000 students -- there are 4,000 Libyan students studying in the United States -- 30 of these students were recruited by U.S. intelligence and now they receive salaries from and work for the United States. These students have been dropped from the 4,000. Actually, this is an unimportant figure. But 4,000 is a large number.

What I am referring to is the point which (?had been discussed) at the popular conferences and the revolutionary committees about the question of education. If you are a country that does not possess large economic potentials with the exception of oil, which must not be relied on always, nothing can prevent you from receiving an education. We are prevented from producing sugar because we do not have water. We also cannot grow rice. We must import it because we have no water. We have conditions preventing you from doing this or that because you do not have the natural resources or that certain thing in your country. But the only thing that you can have and no one can prevent you from having or in which you can excel or receive the lion's share of is education. No one can stop us from becoming an educated nation because education has nothing to do with the things that are lacking in Libya. It has no connection with water, oil, location or climate.

We must concentrate on education. In this connection, I am not at all afraid of higher or lower studies whether abroad or at home. At this point, we need to spread ourselves among all the states in the world and learn from them and benefit from them. I believe the opposite is true of the United States. The United States will impose a ban on you in the future, a ban against Libyan students studying in the United States [applause] because the presence of Libyan students in the United States is considered a danger and the United States fears them because it believes they [words indistinct]. And the other point is that Libyans learn and the United States does not want them to learn.

It is possible that among the things it will impose on you in the future is that it will not accept students from our country. And those who go over and are recruited by U.S. intelligence are better exposed for what they really are [words indistinct]. Why are you afraid that they will recruit some people. There are some Libyans who, like stray dogs, stayed abroad and were recruited by U.S. intelligence. What effect can this have on Libya? The United States, the leading power in the world, is against Libya. If 1, 2, 100 or even 1,000 Libyans joined the United States, what difference can this make? The NATO alliance which the United States is trying to align against Libya is against us. The United States is against us. [sentence indistinct] A Libyan enlisted by the United States -- so what? What can he do? [applause]

Therefore, we are not at all afraid if somebody studies in the United States or Europe or anywhere. On the contrary, we are the ones to influence the world. We have a very convincing theory, the theory of tomorrow, and we will spread it all over the world, if we scatter ourselves all over the world. Those from us who go, they do so as [word indistinct].

But this does not mean that we should not pay attention to education at home. No. If we rely only on education abroad, then education at home would be worthless. We must act at home as if there were no possibility of studying abroad. And at the same time, we must send [students] abroad as if there were no possibility of study at home. As for the emotional approach to the issue, saying that we should fear those who go abroad, well this is nonsense. Those who leave for good, well, the devil take them. A believer is one who is a nationalist whether at home or abroad. [applause]

Another problem: Chad. You have decided to help Chad; some popular congresses have decided to help Chad economically; others decided against supporting Chad except under certain conditions. How can such a resolution be issued? We say either we have decided not to support Chad or have decided to support Chad unconditionally. Naturally, if Chad's policy is hostile to the Libyan people, we will not be able to support it. Naturally.

The revolutionary committees will find themselves compelled to bring the people's committees or the secretariats of the popular congresses to trial before the masses if they find that these groups are harming the authority of the people. One of the basic tasks of the revolutionary committees is to exercise a revolutionary watch to underline the authority of the people. If a people's committee goes over the line and becomes a government which makes its own resolutions and does not keep in line with the resolutions of the people's congresses, if it neglects to implement the resolutions of the prople's congresses, if it ignores guidance and if it is established that the committee harbors ill intentions toward the authority of the people, then this committee will stand trial just as exploiters and [word indistinct] did in the past. This applies to anyone who turns against the people's authority, soldier or civilian alike. If anyone makes any attempt, through words or anything else, to harm the authority of the people, the revolutionary committees will immediately stand up to him. The revolutionary committees will tell the popular masses that their authority is threatened by this or that side. This must be clear and always practiced. This point is an internal one. Now for the external point.

First, we greet the delegates of the Arab popular congresses abroad, who are present here and some of whose speeches I heard over the radio. [applause] At the same time, the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress must follow the activities of the Arab popular congresses abroad in order to become sure of their effectiveness. As from now, no popular congress will be relied upon unless it has a revolutionary committee. Revolutionary committees must be set up in the Arab popular congresses abroad -- in Australia, in Latin America, in Europe, in the Arab homeland and everywhere. The revolutionary committee is to be relied upon in this stage in reaching the complete jamahiri system. The revolutionary committee must incite the masses to exercise authority, to take over authority and to exercise authority after taking it. Therefore, we must make sure that true revolutionary committees have been set up, which comprise true revolutionaries. You have 10,000 citizens in Australia, for instance, who form a popular congress; if 5 or 10 of these citizens form a revolutionary committee -- not necessarily 100 or 1,000 -- 5 or 10 true revolutionaries are enough.

We must make sure that there are revolutionary committees in the popular committees. The General Secretariat of the General People's Congress must make sure that the existence of the popular congress abroad is true and effective, that there is membership, that the masses are the members in the congresses and that there are resolutions.

Therefore, we call for the formation of Arab people's congresses through revolutionary committees, covertly and overtly, in the Arab world. We must accept their membership in the General People's Congress. [applause]

As from today, the invitation is open to all the masses of the Arab nation anywhere, inside and outside the Arab homeland, to form people's congresses covertly and overtly according to their circumstances and to join the General People's Congress for the Arab people. The Arab people's congresses, covertly or overtly, inside and outside the Arab homeland will then have the right to have a membership in this secretariat -- the secretariat of the Arab people's congress in Libya. This secretariat will then become a secretariat of pan-Arab congress. This would mobilize the Arab masses on the road to unity. Perhaps the domination of the rulers over the masses would end peacefully. This could be attained at places where it would be possible to form congresses overtly. Where the masses cannot form overt congresses, they would form covert congresses; but one must preserve the existence of the revolutionary committee as the driving force for every people's congress abroad.

This is a revolutionary call we are now making. Let us strive for the realization of Arab unity of the masses. In this connection, I refer to the resolution adopted by the Libyan people's congresses and the recommendation for merging the Syrian Council of Ministers and the General People's Committee in Libya into a single executive body; as well as the General People's Congress and the people's assembly, revolutionary leadership and military leadership. In fact, this is a very large step on the road of Arab unity, particularly between Libya and Syria.

I sometime ago discussed this matter with Brother President al-Asad. There are no objections or problems in implementing this step. It seems that this is the correct beginning for implementing the jamahiriyah unity.

The Syrian Council of Ministers and the Libyan General Popular Committee should meet together a number of times and (?form a single body) as if they are one council of ministers or one general popular committee and take decisions. And then we will see how these decisions are applied in Libya and Syria. The important thing is that the decision should be a united one. Afterward, each side will go back to his own country and implement the decision. It does not make a lot of difference that in Libya there is a popular committee and there is a Council of Ministers in Syria but what is important is that the decision which the popular committee implements in Libya and the decision which the Council of Ministers implements in Syria is the same decision, unity of decision making is the important thing.

If the General People's Congress and the Syrian People's Assembly -- the Syrian People's Assembly is a parliament and its power is like the power of the popular congresses in Libya. They issue laws and approve policy and they supervise the Council of Ministers. This system concerns domestic Syria. It does not affect the move toward unity at all. In Libya power is in the hands of the popular congresses. If the Syrian People's Assembly and the Libyan General People's Congress meet together at one session and form a national congress, there is no contradiction if the Libyan side brings forth prepared decisions already made by the popular committees and the Syrian side has approval to make decisions at the same time. The important thing is that common decisions are issued by this national congress to be implemented by the executive. There is no contradiction. In this way we can begin to implement unity.

Two Arab countries, geographically far apart but close to each other in other aspects -- how would they undertake the experience of uniting. Experiences, unity experiences, training on unity. For the moment, Syria is Syria, and Libya is Libya, but the regions to which they belong can get together and form a unified state.

It is not necessary for Syria to form a general people's congress that will bring together the resolutions of popular congresses. Unity between Syria and Libya is possible without the need for the National Assembly in Syria being abrogated to become a people's congress, without legislative power. The point is when we meet, we make the same decision. Can we or can't we make the same decision? If we can make the same decision, regardless of the structure of the Syrian and Libyan sides, then unity is realized. If we can make one common decision, names do not matter.

Unity of Arab ranks, yes, [words indistinct] but what use is there if we stand together on the same line and an American comes to [words indistinct]. There must be unity of Arab action against the common enemy or nothing.

With regard to the summit meetings, there is an invitation on the part of the Arab League for an emergency summit meeting. This is really a deception, a summit meeting is not the solution. This summit meeting is not rejected but it does not constitute the solution. A solution means bringing a real change in the positions of pro-American Arab states because the friends of the United States are the friends of Israel. So long as this does not happen our position on the summit must remain as it is. [Word indistinct] the summit. Well, if I [word indistinct] with you, an American agent, recognizing Israel, while I am against the enemy; and would the problem be solved if I meet you at a summit. The issue is not an Arab summit meeting. The issue is to bring about a change in various Arab positions so that they will undertake joint action at the summit.

Every pro-American Arab government must make real changes in its pro-American stance so that Arab policies are no longer contradictory. Then when the Arabs meet at the summit, they can carry out joint action. We are looking for joint Arab action.

I was very stunned on hearing that the Saudis recognized [sentence unfinished] Really it is considered a recognition of Israel. What is worse still is the fact that there was no reaction in the Arab homeland. Why this capitulation? Yesterday, the Saudis said -- we do not want to (?make) clarifications; let the revolutionary committees [words indistinct] the popular congresses; they must bring us the truth. I have heard that the Saudi foreign minister said: We will recognize Israel, if it withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and recognizes the rights of the Palestinians or a Palestinian state. That is it; this is As-Sadat. What more did As-Sadat say than this?

As-Sadat said (?nothing more) but As-Sadat was a traitor and he was executed because he was a traitor; every traitor must be executed. We are neither afraid nor are we [word indistinct] anyone who compromises the Arab cause. We must oppose even the rulers of Egypt if they follow As-Sadat's path. This truce we are having with them [applause] does not mean As-Sadat is dead and everything is over; no, we are giving them the chance to sever their link with the enemy. If Egypt continues its recognition of Israel, then we must stand against it with every [word indistinct]. The question is that of an Arab state recognizing Israel! Palestine will remain Arab! The enemy will not receive territories, since the Saudis said that the enemy must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories; this is not the problem. The problem is the existence of the enemy itself. The existence of the enemy conflicts with the existence of the Arab nation.

(?There) can be nothing hostile or alien to the Arab nation. You have seen the result when something hostile to Palestine was planted. [applause] The existence of the enemy conflicts with our existence. The Israelis raided the Iraqi nuclear reactor. They said that that reactor conflicted with the security of Israel. The Israelis raided airfields in northern Saudi Arabia and said: Our reconnaissance of these airfields and our airforce control over them will continue as long as this serves Israel's security. The Israelis bombed Beirut and they continue to shell Lebanon. They said that this will continue so long as it is connected with Israel's security.

We Arabs feel that the presence of the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona conflicts with our security because it manufactures atomic bombs that threaten the security and existence of Arabs. The presence of Israeli airbases (from which) raids are carried out on the Arab homeland conflicts with our security; consequently, Israel's existence conflicts with the presence of the Arab nation. Either we stay or Israel stays; anything else is nonsense. We are prepared to shoulder our responsibility in this, [applause] because the Israeli entity when it was founded was not a peaceful entity at all.

The Israeli entity has now proven its true nature to the world; we do not need any other proof. The entire world is now convinced that the Israeli entity was not founded as a peaceful entity of homeless peoples as the Jews were described after World War II. Israel is a hostile entity; a military entity, a destructive entity that conflicts with the security of the region, its safety and its stability.

This is an armed entity, armed in a dangerous manner; Israel is now arming itself with atomic weapons. This entity remains and destroys Arab existence, or the Arab existence triumphs and this entity is destroyed. Arab weakness has reached so far that no one even talks about it; no one is saying that Israel's existence conflicts with the presence of Arab nations; no one dares to say that Palestine is Arab or talk about the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. [sentence indistinct] I hope to be, as we were in the past, together with people on my side ready to die at any moment. [sentence indistinct]

Tomorrow Saudi Arabia will adopt a stance; but Saudi Arabia and the world must understand that the Libyan people have people's congresses and revolutionary committees and the authority is for the peoples. [Words indistinct] there is a revolution and this revolution is continuing to widen its scope. This revolution is continuing to create its revolutionary committees everywhere; there is no [word indistinct] that prevents us from doing this.

Brothers, the language of the Israelis differs from our language. The Israelis do not say nice things to the world about us to put our neighbors at ease. Not at all. The Israelis are determined to stay and they are convinced that the Arab existence must come to an end. The Israelis annex Syrian territories while the United States declares that it will use the veto if the Israelis are incriminated. This means that the United States approves of the annexation of the Golan by the Israelis. This means that there are Arabs who do not feel any shame and maintain relations with the United States. The Arabs who are friends of the United States constitute more danger to us than the Israelis and the United States. [sentence indistinct]

The agents should be exposed and fought against. One should incite the Arabs against these agents. The Arabs should topple these agents. We in Libya have paid the price; we confront the United States and the U.S. Sixth Fleet; they want to impose a blockade on us. They threaten us militarily and impose an economic blockade on us. We paid the price when we incited the Libyans and the Arab nation against the United States, the enemy. [shouts and applause] Our language differs; the Arabs have the right to go and destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor following the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The Arabs have the right to destroy Israeli airbases because the latter intimidate them and constitute a danger to Arab existence.

The Arabs have the right to tell the whole world that the Zionist entity constitutes a danger to the Arab existence, and therefore the Arabs should fight it. We have retreated behind the cowardly Arab reaction so much so that we now talk about the recognition of the Zionist entity. The West Bank was occupied in 1967. How about what happened prior to 1967? I mean from the creation of the problem until 1967? Does it mean that we were -- this nation was -- wrong? How about the sacrifices in 1956, 1948, 1936? How about the revolutions of the Palestinian people and the sacrifices? Was all this a mistake and for nothing? The conflict between us and the Israelis is over Palestine.

The reason for the conflict between them and us is Palestine. We only accept the eastern Jews who have lived with us all their lives, but not those who after World War II came as invaders, like the Italian colonialists who were in Libya, the French colonialists who were in Algeria and the white colonialists who were in Zimbabwe. Brothers, we are forced to speak because there is a danger to your existence. There is a danger that we might become slaves to the Jews in the end.

They threaten us by saying that we have to defend ourselves and that Libya must be on guard against an Israeli air-sea or air attack. [sentence indistinct] Regardless of whether they destroy us or not, if they are going to begin in this way we must destroy them. [sentence indistinct] Or we will be in a danger and they will impose surrender on us.

The General Popular Committee which implements external liaison and the Saudi Foreign Ministry contacted each other and restored diplomatic relations. It was Saudi Arabia that last year unilaterally broke off relations; we did not break relation. This is an ordinary matter. Despite my revolutionary position I (?resent) that Arab governments for whatever reason break off diplomatic relations. Such relations are between two Arab regions regardless of their system. These relations should remain because these regions will always be on the map of the Arab homeland. It is not nice to be like children who quarrel and close down their embassy. I actually do not support this action; as a revolutionary I support the resumption of relations with Saudi Arabia and other Arab regions. We even described America's action of closing down the Libyan popular bureau as childish. Even if states fight each other they are supposed to remain in contact as long as they recognized each other.

We and the Israelis do not exchange diplomatic representation because we do not recognize the existence of anything called Israel. We do not recognize the occupation of any part of the Arab homeland. Israel is a foreign state, a foreign entity and a foreign society.

Those who are now in Palestine forming the armed state of Israel are not the Jews we describe as cousins of the Arabs, the Oriental Jews who have lived in the Arab east since ancient times. Not at all. These are Europeans, [word indistinct], criminals, foreigners, mercenaries and fighters who came and set up a criminal society which poses a grave threat to peace. World peace is threatened by Israeli actions. Those countries that support and arm them will one day pay the price when a third world war breaks out by the Israelis.

It is silly for countries which recognize each other to sever their relations. We and the Saudis might have our differences. Indeed, there are differences and contradictions between us -- flagrant contradiction. It suffices to say that when the United States sent its fleet to attack us, Saudi Arabia continued to provide the United States with money. The United States, with the Israelis, fights Arabs and kills Arabs while Saudi Arabia allys itself with the Americans and provides them with money. The Saudis are right in doing so as they [word indistinct] the others. If they want to instigate the people and their kingdom against me, let them do so, as we were told. But this should not lead to disrupting diplomatic relations at all.

Diplomatic representation, popular representation, embassies are matters that should continue and contacts should continue and things continue and meetings continue. But politically, we cannot agree on one decision when we are so apart.

I do not believe at all in attending any summit or in the convocation of any summit conference so long as the pro-U.S. Arab stands continue as they are, after the United States has concluded a strategic alliance with Israel and after the U.S. 6th Fleet began to carry Israeli aircraft and to protect the Israelis as they launch attacks against Arabs. I believe that the United States is now Israel and Israel is the United States. Any Arab who recognized the United States actually is recognizing Israel. Anyone who cooperates with the United States actually cooperates with Israel against the Arabs.

The Arab peoples are innocent of all this and oppose it, but a handful of rulers, of agents, are responsible for such a policy, just like As-Sadat.

Now you have seen the Egyptian people's opinion of As-Sadat. It was the opinion of the Arab people and was implemented by the Arab people's court. This will also be the fate of those who follow in the steps of As-Sadat.

Whether relations are restored or not, we, from a revolutionary standpoint, will continue to raise our voices. We can no longer keep silent because the knife is being honed to slaughter us, all of us Arabs.

There has been a grave retreat; we have seen the red line; we know that sometimes forces retreat to several defense lines -- the first, second, third and fourth defense lines -- but defense lines [word indistinct] defense lines; after a certain line the front will collapse. We Arabs are now (?about to) collapse. We have not retreated just one or two lines; the collapse has begun. We have forgotten the Baghdad blow; and we began to talk about the Tabuk blow; we forgot the Tabuk blow and began to talk about the Beirut blow; we forgot the Beirut blow and began to talk about the overflights of Iraq once more by Israeli aircraft. Tomorrow another Arab country will be hit, and it could be Libya. We will talk about it and forget the earlier ones. What is this retreat: [words indistinct]

We agree that the Libyans want to have a dialogue with the United States and they want their relations with it [word indistinct] this is one thing; but the United States is the real enemy of the Arab nation; this has not changed. It is not a friend at all to the people of the Arabian Peninsula; it is a friend of the government only; there cannot be a friendship between the United States and an Arab government unless it is at the expense of the Arab nation. Any Arab people governed by a pro-American government is bound to suffer; consequently the entire Arab people will suffer. How could they meet at a summit and not talk about Israeli recognition. We do not bear the responsibility of a summit meeting that discusses the recognition of Israel or [word indistinct]; there is no unity in the Arab ranks; we do not (?want) this rank; this rank is filthy. How could the honorable and the vile meet in the same rank? This rank is stained with filth; one [word indistinct] and the other one is poor such as [word indistinct] meeting in the same rank. This is absurd, forgive me for saying this. Your popular congresses must become aware of this; you must bear our responsibility. That we capitulate is another thing; to [words indistinct] of the United States and to remain silent and when asked to whom does Palestine belong, we say to Israel. The United States is [word indistinct] and a friend. It is sufficient that one is helpless. We say no; [words indistinct] [applause]

We speak about a fateful issue where there is no room for courtesy. There is no higher price for the Arabs to pay than losing our existence and the independence on our land. There is no higher price than this. And such a price we have now begun to pay.

Surrender means the end of everything. It means that the Israeli plan will continue in the Arab world, and America will turn us into a farm. On the other hand, my opinion on the AWACS has not changed. Since [words indistinct] until now, whether relations between you and Saudi Arabia will be or won't be restored. Through these aircraft, America has made the region available for its military espionage. Why didn't the AWACS aircraft intercept and warn us of the Israeli raid on Baghdad? And the raid against Tabuk? Why didn't they warn us against them? The region is now under American control, and these aircraft are a part of American control over the region. Arab airspace is now exploited for the benefit of American spying.

Those who take part in summit meetings can do so; those who make peace can do so; those who recognize Israel can do so; but I personally say, from a revolutionary position, addressing the active forces of the Arab nation -- I am not addressing governments -- what I say can be feared only from a revolutionary point of view: We have a line, a revolutionary, unionist line.

I would like to say to the Syrian people who are actually standing along the confrontation line, and to the brothers who are now leading the Syrian people, that our program with them should differ from the program of the summit conferences and the capitulationist plans. Our program seeks unity and is a program of struggle; it is a revolutionary program. I say this while the brothers, the members of the fraternal Syrian delegation, who have honored us with their attendance in this hall, are in front of me. We should take unity between Libya and Syria seriously because it is the correct path that leads to the building of the Arab force and to rebuilding what has collapsed as a result of enemy strikes; it is a path that leads to confrontation and conquering the enemy.

This nation is serious about wanting to crush the enemy. This nation is capable of frightening the United States, but this nation's morale has been demolished. The Arabs number 150 million, their material resources are vast. The United States needs the Arabs, but this nation has suffered a calamity. The path is unity; not unity of rank or unity at a summit conference; constitutional unity which creates one people out of two peoples, and one country out of two countries.

We should not retreat at all from our stance which we declared at the 11th anniversary of the September revolution. Now there is a challenge confronting us and our unity with Syria. There is a test we should take to prove that this nation is one -- if unity between Libya and Syria is established despite geographical distance -- then this means that this nation is one. If Syria is in the trench and we enter this trench with it, then this means that the destiny of this nation is one and that this nation is one. It is an act of courage for us to unite with Syria.

Why? Because Syria is in danger and those who unite with it must accept all these dangers. This is a test for the will of the Arab nation; this nation is not dead but is still alive.

After this retreat and collapse is there still a voice raised calling for unity and for resistance and calling for the fact that there is hope that this nation will triumph or not? The answer to this is serious and it could lead to killing this nation and to killing its moral spirit and make it despair or this nation could triumph for itself. [sentence as heard] I say that this nation is capable. As I have said its resources are capable of crushing the enemy. The enemy, the United States, is the one who needs our resources. Unity with Syria is a serious business, not the unity of stances and coordination. I am [words indistinct] Libya and Syria too to embarrass ourselves and each other because now the one who calls for unity is considered against the Arab nation. It is against the United States or with Israel.

I have submitted a program to Algeria, Libya and Tunisia [as heard] for the establishment of unity among these three countries. Let Algerian, Libyan and Syrian people decide! (chanting)

Work for such unity can begin with an action similar to the one proposed or recommended by people's congresses. There is nothing that contradicts the arrangements now in existence in Algeria, Libya and Syria with Arab unity among these countries. All administrative and political arrangements inside Algeria, Syria and Libya could remain within the jurisdiction of each country.

As to the people's instruments or even the government instruments in other countries, they could meet together with the Libyan people's instruments and adopt a single decision that is enforced in Algeria, Libya and Syria -- a unionist decision, a single decision. This achieves Arab unity; Arab unity has not been realized. Unity is not by establishing federal structures and (?secessionist) decisions. This has led to the collapse of the federation of Arab republics and even probably the United Arab Republic and the Arab federation which Yemen had joined with Egypt and Syria.

The most important thing is the unity of decision. It is time now that the masses should pressure their rulers who are considered to be unity-seeking and progressive in order to realize Arab unity. It is time that these rulers should realize Arab unity or they will be judged as being in the rank which is hostile to the aspirations of the Arab nation; in fact they will be an obstacle along the path leading to the liberation of the Arab nation's liberation and unity. Algeria, which has sacrificed millions of martyrs, will have this sacrifice in vain if it does not realize Arab unity and participate in the liberation of the Arab land. This is because all the African states were liberated in the 1960s without even sacrificing one single person. It is logical that Algeria, after having given 1 million [as heard] martyrs, should be equated with Niger, or Cameroon, or Senegal? Or with any other Arab bourgeouis states which gained independence in the 1950s or 1960s?

We believe that this is a temporary situation as far as Algeria is concerned. The people who have given all these sacrifices -- President Chadli Bendjedid or any struggler -- I do not believe that after all these sacrifices Algeria will adopt the same attitude as those African countries I mentioned. These vast sacrifices will inevitably be followed by a major action. As a matter of fact no Arab ruler who considers himself to be progressive or unity-seeking should have an excuse. He should speed up the establishment of Arab unity to confront the Israeli enemy. If he does not do so he has no excuse. Otherwise reaction will triumph and lead the Arab nation backwards, and ultimately we will surrender without any resistance to the United States and Israel.

In this connection, and although I did not hear this within the resolutions of the basic popular committees' resolutions, the Libyan people, who are the friends of the Polish people, should have expressed their view within the resolutions adopted on foreign policy to stand by Poland and condemn the economic blockade and the hunger imposed by the United States on the Polish people in order to make them submit in an attempt to find a loophole within the socialist camp so that the imperialist force can penetrate. We should in actual fact stand firmly and strongly with the Polish people. If possible, the Libyan people should extend economic assistance in the form of foodstuffs urgently needed by the Polish people. I think we should speed up this assistance. We should declare that the Polish people should be left to [applause] settle their affairs by themselves. [applause] This is because Poland is a country which is very friendly to the Libyan people; the extent of military and civilian cooperation between us and Poland is great.

This is because Poland is a very close friend of the Libyan people. The military and civilian cooperation between us and Poland is very extensive and consequently, the benefits of these relations to both the Libyan and Polish people are extremely numerous and tangible.

We must declare that the Polish people are capable of solving their own internal problems and must condemn all foreign interference in internal Polish affairs. The Polish people are a great people. They have suffered from ordeals, problems and poverty.

This internal crisis, which concerns the Poles alone, should not turn into a gain for imperialism, or benefit the force opposed to the socialist camp, which is a friend of the Arab nation and its progressive forces. It is also a friend of the Jamahiriyah, despite the fact that we pursue a jamahiri [masses] system and they pursue a communist system. Our ideologies are different, but we and they are against imperialism, Zionism, racism and exploitation. We are together with peace. We and they are bound by a historical friendship and mutual interests. We have proven that countries with differing social systems and beliefs can still establish a world system of cooperation which can bolster peace and freedom and stand up to the imperialists.

Regarding Chad, as I already said, it seems the basic popular congresses have decided to bolster Chad economically provided Chad fulfills its commitments under its treaties and agreements with Libya. If Chad does not violate these commitments the Libyan people are committed to standing by the Chadian people.

In this regard, we must state that the situation in Chad is very bad. We now take a neutral position on the various warring Chadian parties. The African forces have proven their ineffectiveness. They are now under seige in Ati and have to choose between surrender and annihilation. The morale of the African forces is very low, they are weak, the countries they represent are not prepared to take sides, and thus their presence means nothing.

The northern forces led by Habre, whom we expelled from Chad and thus handed Chad to Frolinat [applause] offering sacrifices in performing this duty and in establishing security in Chad [sentence incomplete]. The enemies of Chad convinced the provisional Chadian Government to ask for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces. When those who asked us to send troops, ask us to withdraw them, we have no excuse for keeping our forces in Chad even for 1 day, lest we become colonialists and not freedom fighters.

As soon as the Libyan forces withdrew, it became clear to the world that the Libyan forces were a safety valve. Soon after they withdrew, the situation in Chad collapsed, like we predicted at the minisummit in Ndjamena and at the Nairobi conference. At each conference we said the Libyan forces are a safety valve in Chad. As soon as they withdrew the situation in Chad collapsed, the civil war resumed and the rebel forces reorganized and seized the capital of the eastern region, which has now become a strategic base for the northern forces led by Habre. Now these forces are on their way to Ndjamena. They have occupied Oum Hadjer. They are threatening Ati and besieging Mongo. They occupied Arada and they are attacking Oum Chalouba. They are moving toward Fadje, (Junga) and Faya and the central axis toward Ndjamena.

The southern forces led by (Kamuji) have retreated because they do not have the capabilities. He does not like to fight himself. The provisional Chadian Government forces are very weak. This good and wretched government has become the victim of a conspiracy hatched in Europe and reactionary African capitals. They deceived this government and told it to expel the Libyan forces. They said that afterward good things would follow. As soon as the Libyan forces withdrew, all the evils regrettably fell on them.

At the moment we are actually neutral. We will see what the African forces are going to do, what France is going to do, what the African states are going to do and what everyone is going to do. We hope that peace along our borders will not be threatened. We hope that there will be no instability in central Africa, which has borders with us, because the security of Chad is linked to the security of Libya. We cannot ignore what goes on along our borders. This is something that always remains before us.

Although the coup in Ghana happened suddenly, after the popular congresses we should have voiced our support. The person who led the coup is our friend and [interrupted by applause] he is Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. He is our friend and he is a believer in the Third World theory. He believes in the people's power and indeed he is one of the members of the external revolutionary committees. This is his background. [chants of approval] This is how he has been until now.

Power changes people and regretfully we have become accustomed to being disappointed by those we support. The reason, I think, is that we support people who are not of our nature. The people who disappoint you or fail you are rewarding your support with evil. Scientific analysis shows us that we support people who are not of our nature. We Libyans should stop doing this. We should stop supporting forces that are not of our nature. For example, the Marxists never support a bourgeois or a capitalist. They support Marxists only. They support the progressive forces. This is part of their nature. There are no disappointments in this. We support revolutionary committees and revolutionary forces. We support those who work for establishing people's power and socialism. They do not reward us with evil. We support these forces for sympathetic reasons. If you support several movements for emotional reasons, there are no principles which link you to them. Consequently, when they turn against you, you feel disappointed. This has been the case in all the disappointments which have taken place.

At any rate, I hope this man will not be the same as those before him. We do not expect him to be because we believe he is a revolutionary.

Finally, we would like to express our happiness about the popular uprising in the Sudan. We brothers should declare that the Sudanese people, after the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian people, are now hoisting the banner of revolution and have not surrendered. The Sudan as a political regime is a lackey and is sick but the Sudanese people are the only people now in the Arab homeland who are staging a revolution. Yesterday there were fires in Khartoum and Omdurman. The same thing happened today, and tomorrow will be the same. The reactionary positions in the Sudan are being swept away. There are thousands of revolutionaries in prisons in the Sudan. They are now being imprisoned in their own homes by the regime. The government offices are being evacuated and transformed into prisons. But there are Arab peoples who have capitulated despite the imperialist and reactionary attacks against them, despite the insults they are receiving daily, and despite the exploitation they are suffering.

No doubt there are uprisings that are not being reported on the radios. If we talk now about these uprisings, perhaps it would create political problems. Perhaps this would lead to the severing of diplomatic relations with us and the closing of frontiers with us and and a ban on our civilian aircraft from travelling to their countries. The people who deserve to be saluted, brothers, are the Sudanese people [applause]. This is because at this stage, when the Arab nation is retreating under the influence of reactionary leadership, and instead of preparing programs of action against the enemy, it is now preparing capitulationist and highly shameful plans. At a time when the enemies want the Arab homeland to be engulfed by dispair, there is an Arab people who are now saying no to reaction, no to the United States, no to the Israelis, no to capitulation.

After the Lebanese and Palestinian people, we now have the Sudanese people who are doing just that. It is our duty now to salute the Sudanese people and their uprising and declare our unlimited support for them. We should place all our capabilities at the disposal of the Sudanese people at this moment so they can put an end to the lackey regime -- the sick regime which has obstructed the great capability of the Sudan and falsified the will of 20 million Sudanese and tied them up with Camp David. We should salute them today and place all our capabilities at their service. Forward and let the struggle be everywhere. [applause].

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS SYRIAN, KUWAITI, FRG OFFICIALS

NC060812 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Brother leader of the revolution last night met with the Syrian Arab people's delegation led by Brother Tawfiq Salhah, member of the Ba'th Party regional command and minister of labor and social affairs. The Syrian Arab people's delegation attended the meetings of the General People's Congress, which ended yesterday.

There has been political activity during the last few days. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah received Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sahah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, and Mr Moellemann, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG parliament and chairman of the Arab-German Friendship Association. The leader of the revolution met with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and with Mr Moellemann.

'TEXT' OF DENIAL OF ATTEMPT ON AL-QADHDHAFI

NC060859 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Athens described as "inaccurate" and a "figment of imagination" the reports from Paris about an attempt to assassinate Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

In this connection, the Libyan Embassy issued the following statement yesterday:

"With regard to reports in a section of the press, alleging an attempt against Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah wishes to assure everyone that this myth is 'wishful thinking' by the enemies of the Arab Libyan people against their revolution and constitutes part of a sly campaign launched by the CIA and its agents in Europe.

"This campaign is being conducted within the framework of preparing the world public for the realization of aggressive plans against the Jamahiriyah. Everything that has been reported in the press about an alleged attempt is not only inaccurate and unfounded but absolutely a figment of imagination."

MOROCCO

BOUABID DISCUSSES RECONVENING ARAB SUMMIT

JN051459 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jan [INA] -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid said the date for reconvening the 12th Arab summit conference will be set in light of the contacts and consultations that Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, are holding with Arab leaders and kings.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here, the Moroccan prime minister said Moroccan King Hassan II also is holding contacts with Arab leaders and kings to set the final formula for the forthcoming Arab summit in a manner that will be in harmony with the efforts underway to unify Arab ranks.

On reports on the resumption of relations between Morocco and Algeria, Bouabid said he hopes these relations will be restored and stressed in this respect that Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia previously held talks on this subject with King Hassan II during the 12th Arab summit conference.

KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT 5 JAN

LD051342 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jan (MAP) -- Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti prime minister, left here Tuesday at the end of an official visit followed by a private stay in Morocco. He was greeted by Morocco's Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, the members of the Moroccan Government, headed by Premier Maati Bouabid, and other top officials.

SUDAN

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN KHARTOUM 6 JAN

JN061436 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) -- University students today staged demonstrations in Khartoum in protest against the recent decision made at the recommendation of the World Bank to increase sugar prices.

The Sudanese tricity capital witnessed similar demonstrations in the past 2 days staged by secondary and primary school students in protest against this increase, which amounted to 100 mils to the pound.

INA Report

JN061446 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (INA) -- The situation deteriorated in the Sudanese capital today after student demonstrations escalated when large numbers of Khartoum University students joined the demonstrators and clashes took place between the students and the police.

Eyewitnesses reported that clashes between the students and the police escalated at noon today near the streets leading to Khartoum University, 1 km from the presidential palace. They said sporadic shots were heard and police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators who were hurling stones at police, shouting slogans hostile to the regime and calling for the cancellation of the latest economic measures and the price increases of consumer commodities.

Khartoum streets were empty today and businesses closed, fearing that the disturbances and disorder in the center of the capital would spread. Police patrols backed by military units are guarding gas stations, banks and official departments while other units have taken up positions in squares and main streets.

AFP Account

NC071127 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jan (AFP) -- One student was killed and two others wounded when police fired warning shots during yesterday's demonstrations against a recent 62 per cent hike in sugar prices, according to hospital sources here today.

The capital was calm today as residents marked the birthday of the prophet Muhammad.

There was no official confirmation of the casualties, although the dead and wounded were identified by the sources.

Khartoum Police Commissioner General Isma'il 'Atiya was quoted by the daily AL-AYAM today as saying that there had been no police casualties. Gen 'Atiya said that his men had been under strict orders not to resort to force and to use loudhailers to persuade the students to disperse.

The dead student was identified at the hospital as 'Abd al-Munaym Hassan, from the Khartoum faculty of Cairo University. The injured were from Khartoum University and the Khartoum Polytechnic.

The sugar price rise was introduced at the beginning of the month on the recommendation of the International Monetary Fund that state subsidies should be removed on certain consumer commodities.

The demonstrations started on Sunday and about 120 stalls in the Khartoum market were burnt in the first two days of protest. All schools have been closed indefinitely.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CONDEMNS 'DISTURBANCES'

JN061500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri today said that when Sudan accepted the Islamic course as an objective and as a means of establishing the modern Sudanese society, it did so in accordance with the teachings of the almighty and the prophet and in adherence to the requirements of faith and Islam.

In a speech today on the prophet's birthday, President Numayri congratulated the Arab and Islamic nations on this historic occasion. He said the disturbances in societies, inclination to violence, disrespect for human rights, injustice to groups and individuals, deterioration of morals and values and the fear and the anxiety prevailing in the progressive and developing worlds that we witness today are due to the absence of a religious deterrent in both the individual and society.

President Numayri urged the Islamic nation to cling to the book of God and to the teachings of his prophet. His excellency also urged the Islamic nation to review its present state of affairs, to become acquainted with the dimensions of the challenges facing it and to explore the weak and strong points in its construction so it can achieve solidarity, preserve its sovereignty and independence, liberate the usurped land, the home of holy Al-Aqsa mosque, and repel every vicious aggressor.

MINISTER, FRG AMBASSADOR DISCUSS SUGAR SUBSIDY

JN071038 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jan (SUNA) -- Industry Minister Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi' today discussed with the FRG ambassador in Khartoum how to benefit from FRG aid in subsidizing the sugar industry. It was agreed during the meeting to facilitate and expedite as far as possible special procedures to this effect.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

JN061506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Khartoum today on a visit during which he will convey a message to President Numayri from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

In a statement upon arrival at Khartoum airport, the Egyptian minister declared that his visit comes within the framework of continuous consultations between Sudan and Egypt. The minister said the strong ties between the two countries require continuous consultation in all fields, especially with regard to issues concerning the region and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egyptian-Sudanese relations are at their best and that integration plans are proceeding normally. 'Ali added that there is coordination between the two countries in political and other fie ds.

Replying to a question on the situation in Chad, the Egyptian foreign minister said Sudan and Egypt adopted a single stand on the presence of foreign forces in Chad because they are a threat to the security of both countries. However, he said, the withdrawal of the Libyan forces created a new and normal situation, which also has resulted in the adoption of a single Egyptian-Sudanese stand toward bolstering security in Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali was received on arrival by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman and Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

Departs 6 Jan

JN061508 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Khartoum at noon today following a brief visit lasting a few hours.

President Numayri earlier received Minister 'Ali who conveyed a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dealing with bilateral relations and Arab, Africa and international issues of mutual concern within the framework of mutual coordination and consultation between the two fraternal countries.

Following this meeting, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said: President Numayri's meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali dealt with the development of bilateral relations and important events in the Arab and African regions and their viewpoints were in agreement.

SUNA REPORTS FURTHER ON ILLEGAL GROUP IN SOUTH

JN062243 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) -- Following the news of the summons issued to the members of the so-called Unity Council of Southern Sudan as explained by Staff Maj Gen Qasam Allah 'Abdallah Rasas, chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council for the Southern Province, in a press conference held in Juba on Tuesday, SUNA contacted a senior state official on the subject. He asserted that, since the application of regional rule in Sudan and the creation of provinces, it became clear that some of the brothers in the southern province had an increasing desire to redivide the province as the other provinces in the country had been. Hence, in its meeting in February, the SSU Central Committee proposed the subject to the citizens of the southern province so they could decide for themselves. However, the official added, another group of the brothers in the southern province opposed the redivision.

This latter group began to publicize its point of view in special ways. The two groups were then allowed to hold public meetings to address the masses and to publish booklets and other publications in the various official news media within the framework of a legitimate democracy.

Yet it was noticed immediately that the group opposing the redivision had resorted to extremism and deviation. In their leaflets and publications they started to raise closed subjects such as that of the refinery, which has no relation whatever to the issue of division. They also started to spread news that development, which covered the entire country, was not extended to the southern province.

The senior state official added that it was also noticed that leaders of this group paid visits outside the country and formed a so-called council which they named the Unity Council of Southern Sudan. This council achieved advanced political dimensions and the nature of an organized political party. This council formed various committees for foreign and internal affairs, finance and information. It became like a government.

The official asserted that this group held, on behalf of the alleged council, foreign contacts with the OAU, the World Council of Churches and even the heads of some neighboring states. Moreover, it escalated the differences and transferred them abroad. It attempted to involve foreign forces in the differences regarding the division of the province instead of dealing with these differences within the framework of the existing political organization, particularly since it had every opportunity to start a dialogue or discussion on the subject.

The official told SUNA that the state security organ's surveillance of their contacts abroad revealed that some of the leaders of this group had fallen into the hands of some of the countries lying in wait for Sudan.

His excellency said that when the chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council for the Southern Province was informed about the formation of the so-called council, he summoned the council's president and his collaborators and warned them against pursuing this course because it violated the constitution and laws. They, however, indulged their extremism and pursued their activity in Sudan and abroad. That's why the state security organ adopted the necessary legal measures against them and began interrogating them.

His excellency explained that, in light of what the investigation had revealed, Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and chief of the state security organ, submitted the matter to the National Security Council in the ordinary meeting held today. It was decided to release: (Azaya Qolank), (Andreo Wo), (Dr Kama Hasan), (Joseph Okel), (Dr David Basyuni), (Joshua Di), (Al Mathew Obur), (Arthur Okwin), [words indistinct], (Boni Mandir Anglobera) and (Amiroz Ring). Investigations showed that they had no knowledge of the dimensions of this movement. The state security organ also decided to keep in custody for further investigation: (Clement Amboro), chairman of the so-called council, (Samuel Arq), deputy chairman of the council, (Joseph Adolho), council's secretary, (Michael Wal), official in charge of so-called foreign affairs, and (Martin Magi), council's assistant secretary.

CAMEROON

REPORT ON PRESIDENT AHIDJO'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AB011120 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Ahmadou Ahidjo has said Cameroon's devotion to peace and brotherliness, preference for compromise, the peaceful settlement of conflicts and disputes does not in any way weaken the people's determination to defend, under all circumstances, their inalienable rights. Addressing Cameroonians last night on the eve of the new year 1982, the head of state remarked that the year 1981 has been a year of significant events, not only in the sectorial and industrial fields but also in economic, social and cultural development. Referring to the Bertona agricultural show, President Ahidjo said it proved to be an effective strategy for encouraging healthy emulation and exchange of experiences.

On our great national party, the Cameroon National Union, President Ahidjo pointed out with deserved satisfaction that the reelection of basic organ officials bore yesterday to the maturity of militants. He said the relaunching of the course for party cadres stemmed from the desire to strengthen the effectiveness of the party because only experienced officials schooled in ideology and civic duty are capable of understanding and assimilating major national problems and the objectives of the party's doctrine. Pronvincial seminars, the head of state went on, created a big impact in making party doctrine clear, improving political and economic knowledge of the militants to ensure that the party remains the only instrument for mobilizing national resources for development. The head of state said Cameroon's (?deportment) of peace, stability, solidarity and the [word indistinct] peaceful settlement of disputes have earned respect from the outside world within the spirit of her foreign policy based on such fundamental principles as national independence, nonalignment and international cooperation.

President Ahamdou Ahidjo went on to say that Cameroon has maintained the pan-African and universal dimension of its diplomacy both in bilateral relations with other African and non-African countries and the relations maintained with these countries within the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonalignment Movement. He condemned the ignominous policy of apartheid in Pretoria which humiliates the blacks in South Africa and continues to attack the frontline states and resorts to delaying tactics to hold back the forces of Namibia's independence.

He lashed out against the persistent development of social evils in our society such as the lack of professional consciousness, corruption, embezzlement of public property, tax evasion, fraud and (?looting) of all kinds which, he said, threatens us and we must try to fight against them. He called for vigilance, rigor, loyalty and a sense of the general interest from adminstrative officials and the forces of law and order.

Turning to the Cameroon youth in schools, President Ahidjo asked them to put more, if not redouble, their efforts and seriousness in their studies in a spiritual discipline and good citizenship in order to achieve satifactory results.

Finally, President Ahmadou Ahidjo reminded Cameroonians that they are on the right path, adding that conscious Cameroonians having the asset to build their country into a united front and prosperous nation will, as in the past, join their energy and faith in themselves to preserve national unity.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AFP: KOLINGBA SIGNS DECREE GRANTING AMNESTY

AB011629 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Bangui, 1 Jan (AFP) -- An unspecified number of prisoners in the CAR have been amnestied under a decree signed by head of state General Andre Kolingba, it was reported here today. The amnesty applies to infractions committed between 13 August and the end of the year. It excludes people convicted of serious crimes, such as murder. Under the amnesty, people convicted of less than five years in prison were freed. The others had their sentences halved.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI INTRANSIGENT AS HABRE FORCES ADVANCE

AB061659 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 6 Jan 82

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde 6 Jan, (AFP) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's refusal to negotiate with rebel leader Hissene Habre, whose forces are continuing to advance across the country, is beginning to cause public concern in Ndjamena.

Information reaching here said that the president's inflexibility had brought the Chadian situation to a stalemate at a time when negotiations by all the various factions on the political scene appeared the only way out.

President Goukouni appears set on a duel to the death with Mr Habre, but those who have met him recently reported that he appears more and more isolated within his government since the withdrawal of Libyan troops at his request last November.

The troops of other factions in the government, led by Vice-President Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue and Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, now refuse to fight Mr Habre's FAN on their own, while the integrated National Army, ill-armed and ill-fed, is almost nonexistent.

Most western military aid has in fact gone to President Goukouni's own private army of several hundred men, sources here said.

The president is also in serious disagreement with the OAU on the role of its 5,000-strong peacekeeping force which moved in after the Libyans left.

He has said the passive stance of the OAU force -- from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire -- makes it useless against the FAN, and a reliable source here said he had made unofficial approaches to other African states, notably Ethiopia, to replace the OAU troops with more active contingents.

Under these circumstances the FAN appears unstoppable. Since the Libyans left they have occupied a large area of eastern Chad and in recent days have infiltrated as far as the central regions of Ati and Mongo, some 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Ndjamena.

Experts here said that some advanced FAN troops could reach the capital in the next few days. It almost total lack of [word indistinct] could lead to guerrilla operations which would be a serious psychological blow to the government.

Mr Habre, a former defence minister, also has considerable support of Ndjamena. A figure of up to 15,000 sympathisers has been mentioned by various sources.

For analysts here the current situation in Chad has placed the Western and African states who called for the withdrawal of the Libyans and backed Mr Goukouni's government in a delicate position.

Paris and Washington are both preparing to open embassies in Ndjamena, while sources here said that Nigeria had expressed annoyance to France for what it sees as French responsibility for the turn of events in Chad.

However negotiations between President Goukouni and Mr Habre appear remote. The Chadian Government has sentenced the rebel leader to death in his absence while in a recent interview Mr Habre said that Mr Goukouni most go -- at the end of a rope.

GHANA

FORMER MINISTERS, DEPUTIES SURRENDER TO POLICE

AB061601 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Eighty five people have so far reported themselves to the cantonments police station in Accra. They are made up of 11 former ministers, 15 deputy ministers, 27 MP's and 33 party activists.

Among the latest to report are Mr Felix Amoah, former minister of works and housing, and Miss Adisa Munkaila, former minister of labor and social welfare. The former deputy ministers are Alhaji Zimbrim and K.K. Asante. Mr Essel Lamptey, former deputy national organizer of the proscribed People's National Party, has also reported. Three former MP's also reported today. They are Mr Nelson Kwofie, M D.B. Ofori and Mr Haizel.

The officer in charge of the cantonments police station appealed to those who have not reported to do so.

From Cape Coast, our central regional correspondent says the former regional minister, Mr Kankam da Costa, and his deputy, Mr Osei Wusu, have reported to the police. He quotes the assistant commissioner of police in charge of the region, Mr Asafo Asare, as saying that 14 MP's and deputy functionaries have so far reported. These include MP for Cape Coast, Mr Abenyi, and Mr Kwaku Yatel of Yatel Board Building Company. According to Mr Atta Frimpong, the police are combing the municipality for the former vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, who is believed to be in hiding.

Johnson Surrenders in Winneba

AB061516 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The former vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, today surrendered himself to the police at Winneba. According to the deputy superintendent of police in charge of the Winneba district, Dr deGraft Johnson reported at about 1225. He said preparations are going on to send him to the divisional headquarters at Agona-Swedru.

Total of 91 Report

AB062143 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Ninety-one people have so far reported themselves to the cantonments police station in Accra. They are made up of 11 former ministers, 16 deputy ministers, 31 MP's and 33 party activists.

DEFENSE STAFF CHIEF EXPLAINS 31 DEC ACTION

AB061738 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The chief of defense staff [CDS], Brig Nunoo-Mensah, has said that even though the armed forces promised 2 years ago that they were going back to the barracks, they could not sit down unconcerned while the rights of Ghanaians and the future of the nation were being toyed with. The action of 31 December is therefore meant to place the destiny of the nation into the hands of the people.

The CDS was addressing the latest group of workers who demonstrated in support of the Provisional National Defense Council at Burma Camp today. They included workers of the State Transport Corporation from Accra and Tema, the Deep Seafarers of the Tema Maritime and Dock Workers' Union and the Neoplan Drivers' Union.

Brig Nunoo-Mensah said the fact that forces have taken over the administration of the country does not mean that soldiers are power-drunk. He repeated that the revolution is not for the selfish ends of certain groups of individuals or even the Ghana Armed Forces. The task is obviously heavy, but the success of it depends on the collective responsibility of all. He asked workers to expose all wrong-doers because the end result will affect Ghanaians as a whole.

NIGERIAN REPORTS IMPLICATE USSR, LIBYA IN COUP

AB061549 Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 6 Jan (AFP) -- More than 100 politicians, military officers and students were killed during fighting between government forces loyal to President Limann and coupists in Ghana on 31 December 1981, a Nigerian newspaper, quoting Ghanaians taking refuge in Nigeria, stated.

According to the NATIONAL CONCORD, close to President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria, these Ghanaians are members of the former Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, who participated in Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings first coup d'etat in June 1979 and who have asked for political asylum in Nigeria after fleeing Ghana where they were threatened with execution.

The officers, whose names are being withheld for security reasons, the NATIONAL CONCORD adds, affirmed that apart from the hundreds of dead and wounded during the clashes, workers who refused to obey orders broadcast on the radio to resume work were assassinated. The refugees, the newspaper indicates accused Libya of materially and morally supporting the coup which is still being resisted in Ghana.

All the participants, including Ghanaians, Beninese and even Nigerians were trained and paid by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, they told the NATIONAL CONCORD. They added that it was a tribalistic coup d'etat, led by a member of the Ewe tribe, whose principal leaders are former Capt Kojo Tsikata, Fuji John Tetegah, Dr Amoah (member of Parliament), Dr Owusu-Ansah, General Kattah and Fred Segbefia.

For its part, the independent Nigerian daily, THE PUNCH, cites accounts of several Ghanaian refugees including former minister, officers and journalists. According to THE PUNCH, these refugees, whose names were not disclosed, accused the Soviet Union of instigating the coup d'etat by providing arms and ammunition to the mutineers through its embassy in Accra.

Another Ghanaian denied the news about the arrest of former President Hilla Limann, THE PUNCH said, and stressed that the refugees hoped Nigeria would intervene to restore democracy in Ghana.

EDITORIAL, NEWSPAPER STAFF CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AB061536 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council today announced the dismssal of Nana Addo Twum as the director of the MIRROR.

According to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report, Mr Yaw Boakye Ofori-Atta has been transfered from the GRAPHIC to assume duty as editor of the MIRROR, while Mr Asare Jonas Peters, Miss Elizabeth Ohene and Mr George (?Meking) are to proceed on indefinite leave.

The changes take immediate effect.

ASSETS OF 11 PEOPLE, 8 COMPANIES FROZEN

AB061824 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Assets of 11 more people and eight other companies have been frozen with immediate effect. A GHANA NEWS AGENCY report quoting a statement from the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] today named those affected as Mike Atadika, an Accra lawyer; S.O. Amankwa, executive secretary of the National Cooperative Wholesale Unit; Maj F. Dey Mensah -- retired -- general manager, National Cooperative Wholesale Unit; Kweku Yiadom Boakey of the Produce Buying Agency; and John Ofori Wilson. Others are Chris Asher, editor of THE PALAVER and his wife; Prince Ebo Godwin, editor of THE PUNCH; Mr Azaar, managing director, Azaar Limited; M.P. Marble of Ghana National Trading Corporation and his wife; D.N. Alabi, former Teshie constituency chairman of the People's National Party and his wife; and J.E.K. Appiah, former special prosecutor of the special tribunal.

The companies are Tarzan group of companies; TVT Contractors; Azaar Paints Limited; (Seko) Paints Limited; B.A. Mensah group of companies; The Automobile Association of Ghana and the Atlantic Transport Services Limited.

Others Released

AB071229 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The assets and bank accounts of some persons, companies and organizations have been defrozen with immediate effect. A statement issued today by the Provisional National Defense Council names some of the individuals as Alhaji Mummuni Bawunia; R.I. Amponsah and his company; Joe Reindorf, former minister of state; and Kropong Ansah; managing directors, chairmen and secretaries of board of directors of corporations. All contractors have also had their assets and bank accounts defrozen.

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL DIRECTIVES

Visitors To Go to Burma Camp

AB061905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] With immediate effect, all visitors to the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], including the press, are to report to the Public Relations Directorate of the armed forces at Burma Camp.

A statement issued by the council's Secretariat said no visitors will be entertained at the Gonda Barracks.

Vehicles To Be Returned

AB061842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has asked all military and police personnel who are using seized vehicles without permission from the council to return them to their units immediately. The council has warned that anyone found contravening the order will be drastically dealt with.

Vehicles Impounded

AB062041 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that all vehicles which have landed at the country's ports should not be released until further notice and the licensing of such vehicles is also to be suspended with immediate effect. This was announced by the assistant commissioner of police in charge of the western region, Mr Maizel, at a news briefing in Sekondi today.

Following the directive, the police have impounded 12 cars already cleared by the Customs and Excise Department at Takoradi harbor, as well as 15 foreign registered cars in Sekondi-Takoradi. The police have also impounded cars belonging to the former regional minister, Mr Sam Kojo, and his deputy, Mr Arthur, which were abandoned at the residency in Sekondi.

SUPPORT CONTINUES FOR PNDC, 'CHAIRMAN' RAWLINGS

Market Women's Pledge

AB071325 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] One week after the launching of the holy war by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, massive support continues from all sections of the people.

The Makola women, who have been one of the main causes of profiteering and trade malpractices, have pledged to stop kalabule [profiteering] in response to the revolution. The market women's response came this morning at a meeting in Accra addressed by the general secretary of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, Mr Provencal. The meeting was to educate the women on the objectives of the PNDC. Mr Provencal said the reaction by the armed forces when the Makola women went to Burma Camp to demonstrate their support for the revolution reflects the feelings of the people toward them. He said if the people had decided to give full outside expression of their feelings, the situation would have been worse.

Kumasi Demonstrations

AB060752 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Individuals, organizations and associations in Kumasi yesterday reacted to the launching of the holy war by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. The Kumasi-Accra Neoplan Drivers Union went on a 2-hour long demonstration through the principal streets of Kumasi in support of the revolution.

Speaking to newsmen later, the chairman of the union, Mr Joseph Odusei Mensah, said they are ready to accept any fares proposed by the PNDC. He asked the PNDC to allow the bus assembly plants in the country to allocate vehicles direct to drivers unions rather than to reach selfish individuals.

The Kumasi people's civic group based at Dantama also marched through the principal streets of Kumasi in support of the revolution. They ended at the National Cultural Center with a declaration that they will stand firmly behind the PNDC in its avowed aim of making Ghana a better place for all.

Sekondi-Takoradi Demonstration

AB061759 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] In Sekondi-Takoradi, thousands of workers held a 3-hour massive demonstration in support of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. They were from the Railway Corporation, Social Security Bank, the Ghana Ports Authority, Seamen's Association, GNTC [Ghana National Trading Corporation], P and T, Cargo Handling Company, Takoradi Veneer and Lumber Company, and the cement works.

A resolution pledging the support of the workers in the region to the PNDC was read by the chairman of the district council of labor, Dr Nkrumah. The workers said the economic situation in the country during the PNP [National People's Party] rendered every wage and salary earner helpless. The timely intervention of the PNDC has therefore raised the people's hope for survival.

The demonstrators carried placards some of which read: "The Poor Shall Rise; No More Order From Above;" and "J.J. Man of the Masses."

The Ahanta Traditional Council has also pledged support for the current revolution.

Support Messages

AB062120 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] More messages of support are pouring into the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. The Ghana Muslims Representative Council welcomed the revolution because it is going to rid the country of all forms of corruption.

The Muslim council said the proscribed People's National Party [PNP] government failed the nation woefully, for instead of turning its attention to the ailing economy it busied itself with acts which run counter to the provisions of the suspended Constitution. The council claimed that only Muslims belonging to the PNP performed the haj. It described this as a gross contradiction of the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] directive that they hoped the welfare aspect of the haj (?would) be left in the hands of the Ghana Muslim Representative Council. It suggested that a joint PNDC-Muslim council delegation is sent to the Arab world to explain the objectives of the revolution.

The National Association of Consumers described the revolution as divine, ordained to fulfill the promises of the almighty and living God. The association suggested that for the revolution to succeed, a team of tough-minded and creative thinkers is urgently needed to prepare a national defense resuscitation program.

In its message, the pan-African Progressive Organization said having followed the disgraceful events since the assumption of the Limann administration in 1979, it has no option but to assure the PNDC of its readiness to contribute fully toward the success of the holy war. The organization appealed to the PNDC to ensure that the system whereby one man can charter a taxi leaving several passengers by the wayside is stopped. The PNDC must also guard against slogan shouters that may try to infiltrate their ranks.

The Ghana Stationery and Booksellers Association, at an emergency general meeting in Accra, declared support for the PNDC for their action in alleviating the sufferings of the common man. The association agreed to reduce the cost of stationery and school textbooks by 20 percent pending any further measures by the PNDC.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS CLASHES WITH RSA FORCES

EA071212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] According to a communique from the Angolan Defense Ministry, South African troops have carried out armed actions in the Province of Moxico, in southern Angola.

On 27 December 1981, six military aircraft of the Pretoria regime bombed the village of (Mimba) in Moxico Province, some 350 km inside Angola. The communique said five soldiers were killed and 41 civilians injured during the action.

On 29 December, South African troops, supported by 12 helicopters, five Impala aircraft and one light aircraft attacked FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces stationed in (Nepale), killing seven soldiers and wounding six others. In this action, FAPLA shot down an Impala aircraft and two helicopters.

The communique from the Angolan Defense Ministry added that one Cuban was killed and another captured when South African troops with air support attacked FAPLA units and the Angolan Air Force between Uia and Mujomba at the beginning of this year.

The Angolan Defense Ministry denied the Pretoria regime's allegation that this last attack took part along the frontier with Namibia.

TRADE MINISTER SAYS 1982 TO BE DIFFICULT

AB061241 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The Angolan minister of internal trade, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, a member of the Central Committee, has said that the year of economic organization is being realized in the context of international difficulties and in a catastrophic continental situation. Comrade Lopo do Nascimento further said that the year 1982 will be a hard year at the world economic level and the international economic situation.

Angola cannot be at the margin of world economic deterioration and the aggravation of alimentary in Africa [as heard], in particular the constant aggression of racist South Africa south of our territory and the destruction of our economy, the Angolan minister of trade added. The year of economic organization and popular vigilance fundamentally corresponds to these (?issues) at the time and moment when thenational economy is faced with (?mismanagement) and to introduce scientific means in the management [as heard]. Comrade Lopo do Nasimento went on to say that the current economic situation is considered as an economy of war production and to reform the economy, there should be above all organization and steadfast and open opposition to any subversive acts.

Lopo do Nascimento said to achieve such objectives, sufficient force should be applied for the realization of the party's policies and combat sabotage actions and counter-revolution. Referring to the speech made by the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Sants, on the 11th of November 1981, he said the sate will not give aid to any enterprises facing financial difficulties. Instead, they should seek the means of solving their problems for their normal functioning.

MALAWI

PRESIDENT BANDA APPOINTS NEW CABINET 5 JAN

CA061032 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Lilongwe -- His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has appointed a new Cabinet with effect from today, 5 January. Announcing this, a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet said the new Cabinet is as follows: Mr Dick Matenue is minister without portfolio, secretary-general and administrative secretary of the Malawi Congress Party;

Minister of labor	Wadson Deleza
Minister for the central region	Aaron Gadama
Minister for the southern region	Edward Bwanali
Minister for the northern region	Robson Chirwa
Minister of transport and communications	Bakili Muluzi
Minister of local government	Louis Chimango
Minister of health	Twabiu Sangala
Minister of finance	Chakakala Chaziya
Minister of education and culture	Chimwemwe Hara
Minister of forestry and natural resources	Stanoford Demba
Minister of trade and industry	Harrison Kayira

FORMER MINISTER ARRESTED REENTERING COUNTRY

CA071012 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] A former Malawian minister of justice and attorney general, Mr Orton Chirwa, has been arrested while trying to enter the country from Zambia after 17 years in exile. Mr Chirwa, who is also leader of the Malawi Freedom Movement, Mafremo, was arrested with his wife and a relative in Mchinji district in central Malawi. He is expected to appear in court on criminal charges at a date yet to be announced. Mr Chirwa has been living in exile since a Cabinet crisis in Malawi in 1964 when a number of ministers were either dismissed by President Banda or resigned. Mafremo, led up until now from neighboring countries, is one of the three [words indistinct] aiming at overthrowing President Banda.

Meanwhile, the Malawian leader is reported to have reshuffled his government, demoting a potential successor, Mr Muluzi.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA: NATION SEE CLAMPDOWN IN DISCIPLINE

CA041208 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] President Launda said yesterday that the Central Committee has agreed on measures to be taken to strengthen discipline among party leaders this year. Speaking on a television interview with heads of mass media on New Year's Eve, Dr Kaunda assured the nation that the first half of 1982 will see a clampdown in discipline. He emphasized that discipline must begin with the party leadership and then spread to other national institutions and sectors of the economy.

Dr Kaunda said that party leaders and others know what is expected of them and the time for teaching was over. The president again reminded Zambians that the party is necessary to the sustenance of peace and development in the country. He said that should the part be removed from power, the nation would be plunged into chaos. Dr Kaunda warned that although many Zambians may not appreciate the importance of the party whilst it is still in power its removal will result in great suffering in the country, particularly among the poorer people. He said UNIP [United National Independence Party] was the only institution in Zambia geared to fight national poverty, and was succeeding in its battle. Dr Kaunda, however, warned that discipline and love would be the key if the party is to succeed in implementing its various programs during the year.

The president told the nation in an interview with mass media heads on the New Year's Eve that his call for hard work has not received a successful or constructive response in the public service and in industries, but Dr Kaunda said he was satisfied with the response from the agricultural sector during 1981. He said to improve production in the [word indistinct] would be a good idea to set up production targets and see how the companies would strive to meet them. He said the agricultural sector had done extremely well during the past year and singled out the (Lint) Company of Zambia for organizing peasants to produce a bumper cotton harvest. Dr Kaunda said it would be a good idea to let workers control companies they work in and suggested that this could be tried with the refined oil products [as heard]. The president also indicated his willingness to meet the leaders of the labour movement to discuss worker's participation with them.

Speaking about leisure, Dr Kaunda expressed concern over the way most Zambians spend their leisure time. He said he was disappointed to note that leisure time goes almost exclusively to heavy beer drinking at the expense of meals and relaxation. Dr Kaunda said it was wrong for people to drink beer immediately after a hard day's work. He said drinkers should have meals before they go drinking, adding that even when they drink they should do so moderately and not to reduce themselves to beasts. Dr Kaunda said he was sad to see pressmen ignoring food and rushing for beer during a reception opened by Japanese industrialist, Mr (Yauchi Sasakawa) this week. He said journalists should guard against drunkenness if they are to appear neat and be respected by the community in which they operate.